PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,124.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday 7-19 P.M. 1907.				
15th June	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ORIENTAL	6610		
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	DEVANHA	8092
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
27th ,,	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7372		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MACEDONIA	10412
17th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5281	MOLDAVIA	9509
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5281	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and **London.**

Passengers for Bataille transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their **Baggage** labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the **Health Officer** of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the **Mail Steamer.**

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,648	Boyer	8th Aug ,,
VILLE d la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. ,,
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st ,, ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,159	Martin	28th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	13th July ,,
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	10th Aug. ,,

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
CHINA	8099	G. Damianovich	1st July,
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forcati	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forcati	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th ,,
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4149	F. Mosca	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5093	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,083 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STRAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7388	A. Bilafer	20th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Beacon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th June	8 a.m. (direct)
LINGA	2,109	Frid. 14th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 17th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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10th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	29th ,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hulz	6716	27th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F.S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th ,,
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th ,,

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 540
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including her last class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
SOMALI	2653	Tamm	17th June 1907.
*GENERAL	2981	Mühlhäuser	27th June 1907.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	8th July 1907.
*KAISER	2724	von-Holdt	18th July 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	15th June	22nd June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mooker	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	15	0
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The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

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The Military Lever Wacth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	360	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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FRAGRANT REFRESHING

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
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Ipoh (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
	Hongkong.	

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	,, 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,, 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
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San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
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	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
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Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
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Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

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"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

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Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that, on and from SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, and until further notice, the UP and DOWN SURAT EXCURSION TRAINS will CEASE RUNNING between COLABA and SURAT.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1907.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1907, at 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

The following is the business of the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Audited Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1907, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To confirm the appointments of two Directors.
5. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order.

W. KNOWLES,
General Manager.

BOMBAY, JUNE 8TH, 1907.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (*b*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their first ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of August 1907, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines in substitution for the existing regular lines of the streets in respect of each of the following streets :—

Narayen Dhuru Street.
Pydhoni Road.
Nishanvada Road.

A plan of each of the said Public Streets showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such Meeting.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1907.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby invite sealed offers for the PURCHASE of all the Stock-in-trade consisting of CHUBB'S SAFES, LOCKS, BOXES, etc., now lying at SHOP No. 37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. The offers must be submitted to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, up to 4 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1907. The property is open to inspection of intending buyers at the said shop, and for further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or to the Agent of the mortgagee in possession at the said shop.—Dated this 31st day of May, 1907.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
ATTORNEYS for BAI BHICAIJI HORMASJI,
MAJOR,
The Mortgagee in possession.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
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The Gaiety Theatre, London.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

THE CINGALEE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—A CHINESE HONEY MOON.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—THE ORCHID. Benefit Performance in aid of Dr. Massina's Hospital.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success. THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malgaigne, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Colonial and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser.*

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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F. L. BIGG WITHER,
Offg. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Rangoon, 1st June, 1907.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

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NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain J. Davidson, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Shah Line steamer Xema 446 tons Captain D. Mahomed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N.. Co's steamer Lhasa 934 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, 1 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Obra, 3,521 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdongal, 2,975 tons, Captain J. L. Wodge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly.—Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 10.

Baron Cawder .....Gondey .....K Nizon & Co
Baron Inverdale ..2140 Fullerton .....K N & Co
Caledonia .....539 Tocque.....London .....P & O Co
Canning .....G Jivali
Cromwell .....1927 Schoel .....W & A Graham Co
Firoz .....2005 Watson.....B & I S N Co
Glenaffric .....2858 Craig .....T Morrison & Co
Goodhope .....2308 Harding.....W & A G & Co
Hill .....719 Salvesen.....F F C & Co
Islanda .....2351 Peck .....M M & Co
Ituna .....3363 Thomson .....M M & Co
Loodiana .....2124 Cliddey.....M Mackenzie & Co
New bridge .....2397 Notman.....G G Tejpal & Co
Obra .....3521 Cammack .....M Mackenzie & Co
Shahnoor .....2753 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shanjehan .....3566 Davison.....Shah S N Co
Somali .....1622 Truman.....A Strandos
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umballa .....3426 Clouse .....M Mackenzie & Co
Upada .....3382 Steware .....M Mackenzie & Co
Urlana .....2344 Cole .....M M & Co
Warora .....2565 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Whitgift .....2842 Colter.....Captain
Xema .....446 Mahomed .....The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
B	Chyebassa	3885	Stevenson	Hong	29-6	M M & Co
D & E	Delhi	4763	Andrews	Shanghai	25-6	P & O Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	15-6	B & I S N Co
H	Firoz	2005	Watson	Mauritius	13-6	Bo & P S N Co
K	Singapore	2786	Williams	Hull	11-6	W & A G & Co
M	Barbara	3544	Jones	Antwerp	22-5	W & A G & Co
N	Bahadari	829	Fakeera		N F	Bo S N Co
N	Greenwich	1863	Aldshad	Garston	7-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	3552	Jones	Plymouth	11-6	W & A G & Co
P	Clan Grant	2701	Alexander	Plymouth	13-6	P Muir & Co

H W P D.

Pesani	512	Esmail	N F Bo S N Co
Saharnati	521	Mohammad	N F Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dumra		McMarmid	Buenos	13-6	M M & Co
2	Scindia		Abery	Lpool	19-6	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	4337	Gucchi	Genoa	15-6	F Rubattino & Co
4	Ischia	4182	Giuseppe	Shanghai	17-6	P R S N Co
5	Diego Suarez	2497	Bourgault	Mauritius	13-6	Bo & P S N Co
6	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	Lpool	15-6	K N & Co
7	Muristan	1756	Morris		15-6	M Mackenzie & Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darboy	Antwerp	29-6	F Muir & Co
10&11	Liebenfels	3573	Willsberg	Kobe	13-6	Glade & Co
12	China	4166	Street	Shanghai	12-6	P & O S N Co
14	Lhasa	136	Rickford	Kobe	14-6	M M & Co
16	Florida	3029	Hurry	Antwerp	11-6	J M Issels & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Xema s	Mohamed	Karachi, June 8
	Lhasa s	Rickford	Karachi, June 8
	Obra s	Cammack	Calcutta, May 25
	Clan Macdongal	Wadge	Colombo, June 6

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Nuddea s	Davidson	Persian Gulf
	Shah Allum s	Page	Karachi
	City of Vienna s	Morrison	Zanzibar
	Nerbudda s	Williams	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels are to load yesterday:—

Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Liebenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Clan Macdougal, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
30	Dunolly	Calcutta
June 4	Trafalgar	Sydney

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

9	Dunera	London
9	Bhandara	Calcutta
10	Siam	Bombay
10	Sibsia	Calcutta
10	Clan Murray	Liverpool
11	Nadir	Calcutta
12	Maria Valerie	Trieste
13	Nawab	Bombay
18	Prome	Cocanada
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool, A Chagla and Co; 436 cwts oldcopper and brass metal, and 7 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 326 cwts old copper, H Narain; 42 cwts condimentia, M Poonjaji and Sons; 100 cwts kajoo, J Lukhmidass, 29 bales wool, D Goolabchand; 25 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt oilcake, The New Mofussil Co; 60 bales twist, M M Esmbhoy.

Musician s—500 cwts kurdeeseed, 2,200 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—94 bales twist The Elphinstone Mill.

Musician s—30 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HULL.

Muristan s—54,292 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Singapore s—656 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 422 cwts cottonseeds David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVER.

Diego Suarez s—600 cwts horns, J M Fehimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdougall s—1,870 bales cotton, 16,250 cwts rapeseed, 3,013 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, 205 cwts fenugeu, 100 cwts mustardseed, 5,820 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 1,967 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Societa Colonial Italiana, 3,999 cwts poppyseed, 5,712 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon & Co.

Barbara s—1,750 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

Sipgore s—70 bales cottonwaste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Muristan s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co; 605 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Clan Macdongall s—1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Company.

FOR HAMBURG.

Leibenfels s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, Lebuhart Bros; 12 cwts guts Alex Meyer.

Chyebassa s—82 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 240 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 151 bales cottonfly N Damji, 203 cwts gum, J Narabheram; 100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 45 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 520 bales cottonfly. Hurmukhrai, and 7 cwts dry herbs, Bertie-Smith and Co: 100 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 705 cwts myrabollams, Lebuart Brothers; 119 bales cottonfly, J C Todiwalla,

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—25 bales wool, G Ketker and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—2,800 cwts bones, M Jamal, 208 cwts gum, J Nurbheran; 101 cwts cashewnuts, John Fachiri, 125 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 101 cwt gum, J Narabheram,

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 43 bales twist B Gored and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—96 cwts castorseeds C Boggi and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 25 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, D B Petit and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Gocuidas and Co; 135 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

China s—1 1/4 cwts ivory H Ramjee, 123 cwts gum, S D Karanjia and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—500 bales twist, Sassoon and Co.

China s—6¼ chests opium, J B Petit and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—39 cases opium, F and O Co; 40 cwts be dalium 7 cwt fenseleed Newandas and Co.

Ischia s—900 bales twist, Tata and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 9.] [BOMBAY, *June* 10.

COTTON.

New Orleans—

Futures—Month of July 13·15+16 | Repetition
Do. do. August 12·90+10 | mutid. yes'day

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Bundle Sova	127	C Mundvie	Dwarka	Mack Mackenzie & Co,
Rupees	49			
12 Packages Sova	61,920	Jeddah	Firozi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins	29,392			
Rupees	11,070			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [10TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is Rs. 11 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4¼d. for demand Bank Bills, and with one or two Banks giving 1/32 better for cash. There has, however, been only a small enquiry. The Credit rate is steady at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight and this rate obtains until the end of July, after which some Banks refuse to buy under 1s. 4¼d. Bills are not very plentiful. Far Eastern rates are quieter. We quote :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		171 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		140
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	221

Government Paper :—

The Market opened quiet at 97 for cash and for the settlement and with practically only a retail business passing there is only a trifling variation in rates at the close. Calcutta Market is also quiet, their quotations this morning being advised as 97 for Cash and 97 1/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	...	97 | Steady.
1st Settlement	...	...	97 |

Bullion :—

Ready bar silver was 1/16 down in London on Saturday at 30¾ and unchanged for forward at 30 13/16. New York is steady at 66¼. Our local Market has been very steady, the ready rate opening at 78 7/16 ex-duty and closing unchanged. Forward quotations are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	6	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following table gives the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures for the past three years:

Visible Supply	1907 June 8	Rs.	3.220.000	bales
" "	1906 " 7 "		2.850.000	"
" "	1905 " 6 "		2.800.000	"
Into Sight	1907 " 8 "		13.070.000	"
" "	1906 " 7 "		10.490.000	"
" "	1905 " 6 "		12.420.000	"

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand by shippers. One or two lines of fine M. G. Broach, New Crop, for next March delivery are reported to have been taken by exporters yesterday at Rs. 280 to Rs. 281 per candy.

In ready cotton there was a moderate enquiry at Colaba both by Shippers and Mills.

New Crop is steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—		Rs.
Fine M. G.	Broach	276
Fine "	Nagpur Kampti	233
Fine "	Damangaum Pulgaon.	215
Fine "	Khangaum Akola ...	209/10
Fine "	Amraoti.....	209/10
Fine "	Khandesh.....	186
Fine "	Khandesh	193
Fine "	Bengals	193
Good Westerns.....		241
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar		251

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	264½	March/08
Fine M. G. "	... Rs.	281	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	230	Jan./08
" " Bengals	... "	209	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	191½	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	209	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	... 5.000 bales
Total Imports	... 5,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·88	6·88	6·78	6·70	6·60
—04	—01	—03	—04	—04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	
6·56	6·54	6·52	6·52	
—02	—04	—04	—02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat and seeds markets closed.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—				
Bombay	... ...	...	...	1,410
India	... ...	...	...	53
Mills :—				
Century	... ...	...	...	1,650
David	... ...	...	...	345
Empress	... ...	...	...	337 1/2
Kohinoor	... ...	...	...	705
Manecksi Petit	... ...	...	...	3,065
Presses :—				
Indian Cotton	... ...	...	...	145
New Mofussil	... ...	...	...	625
New Berar	... ...	...	...	550
Miscellaneous :—				
Alcock Ashdown and Co...		...	...	325
Badham Pile and Co.	... ...	...	...	125
Bombay Flour Mill	... ...	...	...	975
Central India Mining	... ...	...	...	590
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...	...	...	1.010
Telephone Co.	... ...	...	...	38½
Treacher and Co.	... ...	...	...	620
Thacker and Co.	... ...	...	...	265 X. D.
Railways :—				
Ahmedabad-Prantej	... ...			560

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	... ...	10.471 bales.
Wheat	... ...	36.085 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	9,894 "
Rapeseed...	... ...	4.853 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	929 "
Poppyseed	... ...	1,878 "
Groundnuts	... ...	70 "
Castorseed	... ...	2.087 "
Rice	... ...	3,819 "
Myrabollams	... ...	1.082 "
Cottonseed	... ...	16.331 "
Mowrasseed	... ...	220 "
Gram	... ...	6.292 "
Joowar	... ...	1.306 "
Maize	... ...	nil

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

McDONNELL.—June 10, at 29 Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay, Blanche Marie, wife of J. H. N. McDonnell, B. I. S. N. Co., aged 31 years. (Bangalore and Madras papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—June 3, at Darjeeling, Frederick Darby, the infant son of George Francis Adams, Department of Mines in India, and of Margaret Elizabeth Adams, aged one month.

PEPPE—June 4, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, Thomas Fraser Peppe, B. L. S., late Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Shahabad, aged 74 years.

YOUNG—May 25, at Sialkot, Minnie Rebecca the beloved wife of D. E. Young.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water 0-13m, 11-40a.; Low water, 5-1m., 5-45a.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting ; Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per steamer "China," will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-45a ; Low water, 5-36m., 6-21a.

Thursday, June 13.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-12m., 1-15a. ; Low water 6-7m., 6-58a.

Friday, June 14.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 0-44m., 1-44a.; Low water, 6-38m., 7-37a.

Saturday June 15.—Parsee Gymkhana, Special general meeting, Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 16m.; High water, 1-18m., 2-14a.; Low water, 7-10m., 8-19a.

Sunday, June 16.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 1-57m., 2-47a.; Low water 7-45m., 9-6a.

Monday, June 17.—Municipal Corporation ; University Senate Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 2-42m., 3-25a. ; Low water, 8-25m., 10-2a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. *Firozi*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.—The following is the programme of music to be played at the Taj Mahal Hotel under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day, from 8-15 to 10-15 p.m.

March	Le Regiment favori ..... Dom Ertl
Overture	Le Calif de Bagdad ..... Boieldieu
Waltz	Donauweibchen ..... Strauss
Entre' Acte	Extase ..... Thome
Selection	The Cingalee ..... Mouckton
Dance Character-istic	Dinah's Jubilee ..... Kaps
Waltz	Weaner Mad'lin ..... C. M. Zielrer
Two-Step	Anona ..... Grey

A CASE FROM KOLHAPUR.—At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Guider placed a Hindu "mehta" named Narayan Atmaram, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of Mr. Ramchandra Ragunath, Chief Revenue Commissioner of Kolhapur, in respect of Rs. 400. This is alleged to have happened in October 1905, when a warrent had been issued for his arrest. But since then the accused was not heard of, until he was arrested at a boarding-house at Girgaum on Friday last. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent back to Kolhapur to take his trial there.

ROBBED WHILE BATHING.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, convicted one Vithoba Pandu, a Hindu, of the theft of a neck-ornament valued at Rs.30, the property of one Gumpat Maruti, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Sub-Inspector Guider prosecuted. It appeared that when the complainant was bathing in the sea at the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday, the accused picked up his clothes left on the shore, and was about to make off with the neck-ornament that the complainant had placed in the pocket of his "paharen." A witness on the shore gave chase and apprehended the accused and handed him over to the police.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the May vacation. The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, has proceeded on special duty to Simla. On the Appellate Side of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, sat in one Court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty ; while in the other sat the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar with the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton. On the Original Side, the three division Courts were presided over respectively by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, and the newly appointed Judge the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, late Official Assignee at Bombay. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has commenced to practise at the Bombay Bar, and appeared yesterday as counsel in a case heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.

THEFT DURING A FIRE.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged Yusuf Haji, a Mahomedan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,400 belonging to Mr. Haji Husein, a Mogul merchant. The complainant lives in the Sitaram building and on the night of the late fire on the 7th instant he was removing his money from the safe and bringing down the money in several canvas bags. Many of his relations were helping him in taking the bags downstairs and the accused who happened to be present at the fire offered to help the complainant. The latter gave him a bag containing small silver coins of the value of Rs. 1,400. After a short time the accused went to the complainant and told him that some ruffianly looking chap assaulted him in the dark and made away with the bag. Complainant thereupon reported the matter to the police, who on investigation found out that the accused had left the bag in an Irani's Coffee Shop, intimating that he would take it away the next morning. The bag was recovered from the shop and the accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, June 11.

75—Signalling—Thursday the 13th instant—The Class will parade at 6-30 a.m. in rear of the Telegraph Quarters. Flags will be issued on parade.

76—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

77 Extract from Brigade Orders dated 10th June 1907 is published for information :—

No 835—Volunteers—Sergeant-Instructors—No 4676 Sergeant A Renwick, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, is attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles as Officiating Sergeant-Instructor, vice Sergeant-Instructor S Briffitt on furlough, dated 6th June 1907.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A MORTGAGOR SAID TO BE DUPED.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard the case of Cowasjee Bomanjee Bomon Behran against Caesum Goolam Hoosein, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant be decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 3,500, with interest from 1st Dacember, 1904, and that in default of payment on a day to be named by the Court the defendant's properties may be sold, that the plaintiff may have liberty to bid at such sale, and that the proceeds of the sale be applied towards the payment of the above-mentioned amount and that if such proceeds shall not be sufficient, the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the deficiency, together with interest, etc. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai, and Billimoria, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an indenture of mortgage and assignment, dated 1st September, 1904, executed between plaintiff on the one part and the defendant on the other part, in consideration of a loan of Rs.7,000 made by the plaintiff, the defendant conveyed to him certain immovable properties situated at Coorla, upon certain terms and conditions, subject to a proviso for redemption. On the 30th November, 1904, defendant paid Rs. 4,000 in part payment of the monies due, and there then remained a balance of Rs. 3,500 with interest from 1st December, 1904, at 12 per cent., per annum, the rate provided in the indenture. The part payment was made upon the terms and conditions that the date of payment of the balance of Rs. 3,500 should be the 28th February 1905 and not the 1st September 1906, the date of payment in the said indenture provided, and that all rights and remedies which, under the said indenture would have been available to the plaintiff after the 1st September, 1906, should be available to him after the 28th February, 1905. The terms and conditions were embodied in an agreement, dated 14th December, 1901. Defendant had not repaid the monies due under the indenture of mortgage.

The defendant, by his written statement, denied having received or applied any part of the consideration of Rs. 7,000 to the purposes and object for which the mortgage deed was intended to be executed ; or that he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 3,500 and interest. One of the objects of the mortgage deed was that the defendant should continue the prosecution of the defence in the partnership suit No. 357 of 1892, and to recover from the defendant's co-partners in the suit the claim against them, which he expected to be of a considerable amount ; and with intent to enable the defendant to make the recovery, the plaintiff covenanted to pay further sums from time to time for the conduct of the defence. At the time of the interpretation of the engrossment of the mortgage deed to the defendant, who is ignorant of English, it was discovered that it contained two clauses, which were not agreed to or intended by the defendant to be included in the mortgage deed. Defendant thereupon objected to execute the mortgage deed ; and he was assured that the clauses objected to would be struck out of the mortgage deed. The next day, when the engrossment was produced for execution, some portion thereof was scored off, and the defendant believed that the scored off portion comprised the whole of the objected clauses, and under such impression he executed the mortgage deed without the same being reinterpreted to him. While certain criminal proceedings instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant were pending, the plaintiff, well aware of the defendant's want of means and want of independent legal advice and while defendant was in great distress of mind, caused the agreement to be executed. Defendant submitted that under the circumstances, the said agreement was void and of no legal effect to accelerate the date of redemption from 1st September, 1906, to 28th February 1905 ; and this suit was premature ; and should be dismissed with costs. Defendant made a counter claim, and further claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 4,000.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

Yesterday on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a suit brought by Dakhlibai, widow, against Gopal Sudkajee and another, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from defendants the sum of Rs. 3,370-2-5 with interest. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar stated the facts of the case, and in support of them read an affidavit made by Vensyek Nanabhai Wasudeo, son of the plaintiff, who managed the suit on her behalf, and who said that, on the 14th June 1904, a decree *nisi* was passed in this suit, directing the defendants to pay into Court, on behalf of the plaintiff, Rs. 4,016 for debt and interest ; and in case of default of payment, the plaintiff was declared to be entitled to a decree absolute for sale of the immovable property charged with the payment of the amount of debt. By the decree the plaintiff was directed to sell the ornaments of the defendants and to apply the net sale proceeds towards the satisfaction of the amount of the decree. The costs of the suit had been taxed at Rs. 569-6-0. The sale of the ornaments realised Rs. 1,041-10 6. On the 31st July, 1905, a decree absolute was made, whereby it was directed that the immovable property be sold by the Commissioner of the Court by public auction, and that the net proceeds of the sale be applied towards the satisfaction of the decree. The Commissioner put up for sale by public auction, on the 21st March, 1906, the property mentioned in the schedule, and sold it to Bhikajee Ramjee for Rs. 2,500, which amount was paid to the plaintiff in part satisfaction of the amount due to her under the decree. There remained a balance of Rs. 3,370-2-5 due to the plaintiff.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar on the law of the case, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,370-2-5 with interest at 6 per cent, costs, and interest on the judgment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The area of low pressure in the South of the Bay was more pronounced this morning, but the sea remains smooth on the Madras Coast and in the neighbourhood of the Andamans, and there are no indications yet of the formation of a storm.

The sea is high off the Malabar Coast and to-day's observations indicate the existence of unsettled weather in the South of the Arabian Sea.

In Burma, the rainfall has been confined chiefly to the interior districts, while on the Orissa and Circar's coasts it has been moderately heavy.

The Monsoon has made but little progress in the Peninsula but is showing signs of activity in the Bay of Bengal.

The temperature has become more nearly normal in the whole of India, but the weather is still considerably cooler than usual in the extreme north.

In Burma, the following rain occurred :—Slippor Island and Tavoy 3 inches ; Moulmein 1 ; Toungoo 1 1/2 ; Yamethin 1/1 and Lashio 1 inch. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity is normal, while temperature has risen rapidly in Upper Burma and is now normal except in the extreme north where it is still in slight defect.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar had 1/4 inch of rain, Tezpur 1, Silchar 1 1/2, Cherrapoonjee 6, Darjeeling 1/4, Jessore 1 1/2, False Point 1, and Cuttack 1 1/2 inches. Moderate to thick cloud is reported from all parts of the Division. The air is slightly drier than usual in Chota Nagpur but, with this exception, humidity is normal and temperature below normal in the northern districts and somewhat above in Chota Nagpur, but normal elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, light to moderate cloud appeared in the Central Provinces and in a part of Central India and of the United Provinces. Humidity is much below normal over the whole of the Division, while temperature is approximately normal except in the South of the Central Provinces where it is considerably higher than usual.

In the North-West of India, skies are almost clear except in the extreme north, where it is light to moderate. Cloud persists and humidity has decreased generally now and is normal or in defect at most stations while temperature is considerably to largely below normal in Baluchistan, in Kashmir, the Frontier Province and the Punjab, and approximately normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, Waltair reports 1 inch of rain, Cocanada 3, Masulipatam 2, Hanumkonda and Karwar 1, Mangalore 1/2, Calicut 3, Cochin 1 1/2, and Trevandrum 1/2 an inch. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded everywhere and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General rain is likely in Malabar and the Circars Coasts and nearly general rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and local rain in Burma, the Bengal Presidency and the Konkan Coast and a few falls in the interior of the Peninsula.

Pressure continued in large defect in the Mauritius and in slight defect in the Seychellis and has become normal in Zanzibar. At the latter two stations the direction of the wind has been normal and its strength normal or in slight excess, while there has been practically no rainfall.

The ship which arrived at the Seychelles from East Africa reports normal conditions of weather. Thus the improvement reported last week has been maintained.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The Monsoon makes but slow progress. The low pressure area in the South of the Bay of Bengal is becoming more pronounced, and indications of unsettled weather in the South of the Arabian sea are reported. But the sea is to-day calm off the Andaman Islands and rainfall has not yet extended into Upper India. To-day's meteorological cables from Mauritius, the Seychelles and Zanzibar show fairly normal state of affairs in the Indian Ocean region.

Early last evening heavy thunder clouds began to bank up from the South-West and quickly the first flashes of a long and heavy storm were seen. All sides seemed to be enveloped in light and gradually as the evening wore on the storm came nearer bringing with it a slight sprinkling of rain. Up to a late hour, however, the storm had not reached Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a m (local time) on the 10th June 1907, was 29·656. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON

MONDAY, 10TH JUNE.

| STATIONS. | Pressure 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Average Hourly. | TE

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by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

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Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

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Blankets	Broadcloths
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Socks etc :	etc :

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.
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CARRIAGES, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages painted by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited

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BLUTHNER PIANOS
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1907.

INDIAN RAILWAY FIGURES.

THE Railway Board has just issued its Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1906, and the compiler explains that in it is included for the first time a statement of Railway and Tramway projects, corrected up to the 31st December last, with a map illustrating the projects, in substitution of the "Histories of Railway projects, including Tramways", corrected up to June 30, which has hitherto been issued as a separate publication. Thus we conveniently find in one volume all the information of interest to the general public and to possible promoters of Railway projects in connection with the investment of capital in, and the working of Indian Railways. In other ways the volume has been improved. It is shown that in the year reported upon, 792 miles of line were opened to traffic, bringing the total mileage up to 29,097 miles. New lines sanctioned during the year amounted to 981 miles, whilst up to March last the total length of line was 29,303 and the length under construction and sanctioned was 3,510. The actual capital outlay from the commencement on all open lines and lines partly opened, amounted to Rs. 39,920·73 lakhs and that on lines wholly under construction, to Rs. 496·46 lakhs. Added to this the expenditure on miscellaneous items, including English stores, brings the amount to Rs. 38,513·82. The statement as to rolling-stock and safety appliances shows that during the year 230 engines, 791 coaches and 4,315 waggons were added to the rolling-stock of the Railways and there are under supply 414 engines, 1,797 coaches and 8,733 waggons, while subsequent to the close of the year the provision of 65 engines, 144 coaches and 2,888 waggons has been authorised —which seems to show that at last the Board has begun to realise the inconvenience to the mercantile public, which the shortage of rolling-stock, especially of waggons, has caused, and no longer intend to remain open to the charge of neglecting public interests. Satisfactory progress seems to have been made in the better lighting of passenger trains and the provision of automatic brakes and means of communication between passengers and drivers, as it also has in the matter of apparatus for inter-looking points and signals and automatic instruments for signalling trains between stations.

The statistical chapters of the report are instructive and show that, with an addition of 792 miles to the open mileage, the gross earnings of all Indian Railways during the year amounted in round figures to Rs. 4,411·73 lakhs, compared with Rs. 4,168·09 lakhs in 1905, an increase of Rs. 243·64 lakhs. Of the increase in the gross earnings, Rs. 206·74 lakhs were absorbed in additional working expenses, but the net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,210·99 lakhs against Rs. 2,174·09 lakhs in 1905, or an increase of Rs. 36·90. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay on open lines and partly open lines, of 5·83 as compared with 5·92 in 1,905, but the deficit will probably be more than made up for in the current year. The development of passenger traffic continued, the number of passengers carried being set down at 271·06 millions and the average distance travelled was about forty miles. The average tonnage of goods lifted during the year was 58.87 million tons and the earnings therefrom were Rs. 2,759·69 lakhs, increases of 3·93 million tons and Rs. 138·98 lakhs. The additional mileage worked, the larger traffic handled, and the increase in the train mileage run necessitated a corresponding increase in the working expenses. Large sums were also expended by the principal Railways in renewing their permanent-way and rolling-stock and in strengthening bridges, and as a consequence the Railways were worked during 1906 at 49·814 per cent. of goods earnings, against 47·84 per cent. in the previous year. The financial result of the working of the State and Guaranteed Railways for the year 1906 was a net gain to the State of 247·52 lakhs of rupees after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by companies, and also the annuity payments for Railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion that represents redemption on capital. This is the seventh year in succession in which there has been a surplus.

A chapter on the important measures and events during the year mentions the fact that proposals have been received from the Patiala State for raising capital for the construction of the Patiala-Jakhal Railway, which project is now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is also recorded that the delivery of foreign mails in the Punjab has been accelerated, a combined postal and passenger train being run every week from Bombay to Umballa. Sanction has been accorded to extension of the Special direct to Lahore and to the running when necessary of a Special from Lahore to Jhelum or Rawalpindi. The introduction of the latter service was made with a view to giving a more regular and earlier postal delivery to important places in the Punjab, north of Lahore and to the North-West Frontier Province, where the delivery of the inward foreign mail will be accelerated by from six to twenty-four hours. Progress has been made in the adoption of British standard sections of rails and in the utilisation of Australian wooden sleepers. Numerous agreements as to the working of feeder lines are duly recorded Among important works completed we find reference to the large scheme in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, involving the reconstruction of the metre gauge arrangements at Delhi with a view to affording adequate facilities for goods traffic; the further extension and raising of the abutment groyne at the Nerbudda bridge; the inter-locking and signalling arrangements at the north end of the Ahmedabad yard; the inter-locking arrangements with electric control at Bajiwa Station, an institute for the Company's Indian employés; and an over-bridge at Ajmer carrying a roadway of forty feet across four lines of rails with approaches aggregating 1,360 feet in length. On the G. I. P. Railway system we have record of the reconstruction of the Mumbra bridge; the strengthening of the four 48 feet span plate girders of the Munair bridge; the removal and strengthening of all girders of bridges on the Dhond-Manmad line at mileages 54-72 and 61-10, the new signalling and inter-locking workshop at Parel, the new goods depot at Agra City and the Kirkee Arsenal and ammunition factory siding. The year proved more productive of accidents than its predecessor, and an increase from 201 to 309 is shown. The total number of persons of all classes killed by causes beyond control was 59 against 23, and the number injured 364 against 270. Out of a total of 271·06 millions against 248·16 millions of passengers travelling and 10,688·09 millions of miles against 9,900·48 millions of miles travelled, nine passengers were killed and 194 injured, against three killed and 140 injured. This gives an average of one fatal casualty in 30·12 millions against one in 82·72, and an average of one in 1,187·57 millions of miles travelled against one in 3,300·16, a remarkably light casualty list and one, we imagine, which cannot be surpassed in that respect by any system of Railways in the world. There are now, it seems, 6,850 Europeans, 9,326 Eurasians and 4,63,108 natives dependent for a livelihood on the Railways in India, while the number of children attending Railway schools is 6,898, to which must be added 6,391 apprentices and workmen.

THE FRENCH WINE CRISIS.

MANY bold writers of fiction have set out to depict starvation in the midst of plenty: it has remained for fact to give an example because of plenty. This latter is the crux of the whole situation in the wine trade troubles in the South of France. The wine growers, starving in the midst of plenteous harvests have broken out in violent excesses; they held great demonstrations at Narbonne and Beziers and at the latter place sacked the Town Hall, forcing the resignation of the Mayor and Municipal Council. The wine, on which the livelihood of this great district in the South of France depends, is good enough. The trouble is that there is so much of it; the market for it is so poor that at less than cost price it scarcely finds a purchaser. The industry which faced and conquered the terrible attack of the phylloxera by scientific methods is once more inclined to curse the vines which used to be a sure source of prosperity. When it is understood how the hope is expressed that the frost, one of the most dreaded enemies of the vine, will come to spoil the harvest and raise prices, one can realise something of the despair into which so many growers have now fallen. The causes of the present state of disaster can be summed up in a few words:—Fraud and the abuse of the old practice of "sucrage." In 1903 the price of sugar was low, and the vintage was very poor. The price of wine accordingly went very high, and the temptation to make huge profits was overwhelming. The so-called "grape-harvest" was continued for long after the ordinary time, and for seven or eight months the manufacture of wine went on without the use of grapes, their place being taken by dregs and refuse, until a fresh vintage of at least two hundred and twenty million gallons had been produced. The result of this flooding of the market by inferior liquor was that much of the sound natural wine remained unsold. Its price dropped steadily by more than 100 per cent. and the growers' losses for the year reached a sum estimated at nothing short of ten million pounds. Since then prices have fallen still lower every year, and one of the chief causes is the under-selling of the sound wine by liquor watered and doctored in various ways. Of course all growers did not stoop to fraudulent methods of production, but, speaking generally, the South has itself to thank for the wholesale adoption of "sucrage" and "mouillage," which are now practised elsewhere with astonishing success. The question which is puzzling experts is how the fraud shall be stopped. Two ways are suggested, one the raising of the price of sugar to such an extent as to make "sucrage" unprofitable, the other the stricter enforcement of the existing law. Already the French Chamber is striving towards a solution and some of the more advanced growers are endeavouring to take a short cut to the same end. But the wine-grower clings to the soil and co-operation is a strange thing to him. Something, however, has been done to promote a feeling of solidarity among the growers, and an association, 30,000 strong, has already been formed. The question of over-production has also to be faced. Whether the peasant-grower can be induced to change his old ideas remains to be seen; but if not he seems likely to remain at the mercy of those who are more in touch with modern methods, including the doctoring of honest wine.

CHILD MORTALITY IN CALCUTTA.

DR. COOK has issued a striking report to the Health Special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation on the subject of infantile mortality there and he makes the astounding statement that out of every thousand children born last year, only six hundred and fifty-nine completed the first year of life. The figures are sufficiently remarkable, but one cannot help wondering whether they are accurate, whether, in fact, every birth and child-death is reported. Dr. Cook lays down as his opinion that the causes of the high rate of mortality are the insanitary condition of the city's dwellings, insufficient nutrition for the mothers, combined with their employment on manual labour, and improper feeding and improper clothing of the children. Dealing with the causes of death among children up to the age of twelve months, he finds that premature birth and debility at birth accounts for 1,258. Bronchitis comes next with 1,626 and tetanus follows with 856. Bowel complaints claimed 260, liver 253, fever 121, convulsions 55, and small-pox 473. By far the largest number succumbed within the first three months. Premature birth and congenital weakness were largely due to the conditions under which the mother lived. Immaturity of the mother was an important factor. Motherless infants had a smaller expectation of life than others, and the local death returns for last year showed that 867 women died in childbed, puerperal fever being mainly accountable for this. It would be impossible to deal with such figures and not suggests a remedy. Dr. Cook suggests a comprehensive remedy. Chief, he puts improvement of the city and sanitary improvement. Next he puts the establishment of a charity organisation to give free meals to young mothers and, lastly, though not the least important, the appointment of properly trained Municipal midwives. This last would cost no less than Rs. 60,000 a year. "Health and life," concludes Dr. Cook, "are very dear commodities that are not within the compass of everybody. Statistics show that amongst educated and well-to-do people the infantile mortality is about one-half what it is amongst the ignorant and needy, and what I have recommended is practically giving the poor the conditions of life enjoyed by the wealthy, which comes to nearly the same thing as recommending the introduction of the millennium; still, short of this, I believe that something may be done to lessen the mortality and suffering of the children of the poor in Calcutta, both by public measures and private charity, and I commend their case to the Commissioners and the public with strong hopes for the result." And we, in our turn, commend the matter at least to the official mind in Bombay.

IRRIGATION IN MADRAS.

IRRIGATION in all its branches was generally successful in Madras in 1905-6, and the report recently issued is a story of financial success. Under the head of Major Protective and Productive Works, Rs. 35,42,829 was expended and Rs. 1,35,28,187 received as revenue while considerably more than three million acres were irrigated. The Productive Works show a net return of Rs. 68,69,156 or 9·38 per cent. on the capital outlay of seven and one-third crores while the net revenue, after deducting interest charges, was about forty-one and a half lakhs, or five and a half per cent., which would be increased to nine and a half per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal were left out of account. Only the Barur Tank Project shows a decrease on the previous year's revenue returns, but in this case it is insignificant owing to the season having been somewhat more favourable. Minor Works are divided into two kinds, those in which capital and revenue accounts are kept and those in which no such accounts are kept. Under the former heading over half a million acres were irrigated, at a cost of Rs.10,83,121, and the revenue was Rs. 20,57,313. During the year under review two projects—the restoration of the Thambalagondi Tank, in the Cuddapah District, and the Berijam Project, in the Madura District—were sanctioned; but the major portion of the capital outlay was incurred on the Ponalur Tank, the Tirukkoyilur Anicut, the Lower Coleroon Anicut, the Hajiparam Tank, and other tank projects. Though the revenue due to improvements on most of the systems showed an increase, the total net revenue was less than in the preceding year. This was due in very great measure to the writing back of Rs. 1,81,295, which approximates the cost of the old works of the Palar Anicut system, from the capital to the Revenue account, and to the large expense of repairing flood damage. Under the second heading of Minor Works (those for which no capital or revenue accounts are kept) the sum of Rs. 23,46,908 was spent during the year, for the irrigation of 3,303,379 acres, producing a total revenue, together with the revenue collected in the Public Works Department, of Rs. 83,64,082, an increase, compared with 1904-05, of Rs. 18,60,899, attributable to the favourable season. Important projects were under consideration during the year, the most important being the Cauvery, costing two and three-quarter crores, the Tungabhadra, costing over twelve crores, and the Kistna Reservoir, costing about nine crores.

THE P. & O. Company's Steamer *Oriental*, with the outward Mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

WE understand that the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and other leading Indians are getting up an influentially signed Memorial to the Viceroy on Lajpat Rai's case. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., will proceed to Simla with the Memorial next month.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Totomi Maru* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 8th instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer *Yarra* left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 9th instant, and is expected here on Wednesday the 12th, at 10 a.m.

THE Anchor Line Steamer *Australia* left Suez on the 8th instant, en route to Liverpool, and the same Co.'s Steamer *Circassia* left Suez on the 9th instant, en route to Marseilles and Liverpool.

THE XVI Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th May 1907, show a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906, of 195,577 mds., with an increase of Rs. 25,587 in the earnings.

ACCORDING to a special telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, Sir Joseph Lawrence, in a powerful letter to the *Morning Post*, attacks the Ceylon import duty on rice and other articles used by the Colonies. He says he wishes the reformers had known of these food taxes before the recent Wimbledon Election.

SIR ALBERT DE RUTZEN, who has been a member of the Bar for half a century and a Magistrate for thirty years, is noted for his wonderful memory. There is a story relating to this, of an old lady who had been hoping for many years to obtain some thousands of pounds for breach of promise to marry alleged to have been made in her youth, and who appealed to Sir Albert for advice, "I know all about it," he said to her, "you spoke to me about it twenty years ago at Marylebone Police Court. I then advised you to instruct a solicitor. The advice I now give you is the same."

A VERY fine Swadeshi industry could be built up in India in the extraction of essential oils and the manufacture of perfumes, says a writer in *Capital*. "I am aware that this industry goes on to a certain extent now and has for a long time past, but the methods of operation, for the most part, are of a very crude order, and the manufacture itself is still of a very limited extent. What is really wanted is enterprise to import the most modern apparatus for the extraction of these oils and perfumes, combined with expert chemical knowledge, to know how to handle the raw materials to the best advantage. There is money in the scientific manufacture of perfumes. India itself is a large consumer."

WE are informed that a movement has been set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. An influential Committee consisting of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Mr. M. W. Kemp, Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. John Pollen, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Mr. M. Kennedy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Hurkisondas Narondas, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. Chunilal H. Sitalvad, and Nawab Nasurala Khan with Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, has been formed with a view to collecting subscriptions for founding a Scholarship in connection with the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association. The Scholarship would be open to any Indian lady willing to undergo training as a nurse and would be named after the deceased gentleman. Having regard to the object in view and to the regard which the late Mr. Kursondas' memory is held by all classes of the community, it is hoped that the amount, viz: Rs. 10,000 will soon be collected. Subscripitions may be sent direct to Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir at his Office in the Town Custom House.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Labour Party's Decline.

RUBBER IN VICTORIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 27.

Now that the Admiralty has waived all its objections to the formation of an Australian coastal navy, and the Naval Director, Captain Creswell, has been freed from all local command work in Victoria, the preparations of the Minister of Defence for the submission to the Cabinet of an expanded scheme of Australian naval defence are being accelerated. Mr. T. Ewing is going steadily forward with the foundations of an Australian coastal navy, which is to be built and repaired in Australian dockyards by State-aided private enterprise, using Australian raw material and employing specially trained Australian workmen. In this connection Captain Creswell's recent trip to Lithgow and his presence at the opening of Mr. Sandford's blast furnaces there have a significance which has hitherto been overlooked. Much importance, too, attaches to the fact that the mission to Australia of Mr. John Esplen, the naval architect has been followed by visits of partners in two large English warship building firms—Mr. Fairholme, of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Company, and Mr. Dennys, of Messrs. Dennys, the builders of the Loongana and other turbine vessels. Private information of a reliable character points to a combination between Mort's Dock Limited (Sydney) and an English firm, which will result in the submission of a complete tender for the construction of torpedo boats when the Minister of Defence advertises therefor later in the year. On present prospects there will be created in the comparatively near future properly equipped shipbuilding yards at Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.

MR CARRUTHERS'S ANTIPATHIES.

Mr. Carruthers is nothing if not anti-Federal, and he never misses an occasion on which to display his spleen on anything connected with the higher sphere of politics. His latest outbreak is in connection with the Federal proposal for an Australian navy. Of course he is against it. "I consider," he said at Sydney on Thursday, prior to his departure for Brisbane by motor car, "that the protection of Australia consists in the fact that we are a dependency of an Empire which has the greatest naval force in the world. That naval force has not been created in a day. Every penny we contribute to the Imperial fleet here we get more than value for. We have the benefit of the experience of centuries, and we know that whatever is done here is part of a general scheme of Imperial naval defence. But we propose to set that all aside, and to start on our own, contrary to the advice of those who have forgotten more than we ever learnt. If we start our own mosquito fleet here, it will possibly be obsolete in ten years, owing to the rapid changes that take place in naval designing and warfare. We shall then be in a position of having to cast aside what we have already provided, and so we would keep going on every period of ten years. According to the history of the past, that means an enormous expense to Australia. In point of fact, I'm sure that Australia won't undertake the expense, and we perhaps would not have another Sir John Fisher here, who would be able to make the local naval authorities discard their obsolete guns and ships. We would stick to them as we have stuck to the old Protector and the Cerberus. In my humble judgment, the whole thing is a sop to a section of the community that, if not openly, is covertly disloyal to English supremacy. If the people of Australia were polled on this question there would be an immense majority in favour of continuing the present compact, unless, of course, the Imperial authorities advise us that it would be against our interests to do so. I feel quite sure that in the event of a war we should be crying out for the presence of the Imperial fleet or some of the Empire's large ships in our Australian waters. Sydney folks, of course, cannot see it, but there is no doubt that there is a feeling in some quarters that if we could only get rid of the British fleet here with its headquarters in Sydney, there would be less prestige attaching to the Sydney port, and a better opportunity for a local fleet to be used for the purpose of dividing its presence and its expenditure more evenly amongst the various States."

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

When Federation became an accomplished fact the cautious and far seeing impressed upon the public the necessity of being prepared for a greatly increased bill of costs in connection with the government of Australia. It was strongly urged that as soon as possible after the establishment of the Federal Parliament the State Parliaments should be reduced in membership in order to curtail the expenditure, but although South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales have done a good deal in that direction the cost of governing the States apart from the Commonwealth has not been materially diminished. The accumulated savings of the States represent less than £100,000, and the new expenditure for the Commonwealth, including the estimates for 1906-7, is set down at £376,895. There are still seven vicregal houses which involve an annual expenditure of £57,144 to maintain. The Governor-General receives a salary of £10,000 and £2,165, in allowances, the Governor of New South Wales £5,000 and £3,000, the Governor of Victoria £5,000 and £2,500, the Governor of Queensland £5,000 and £1,732, the Governor of Western Australia £4,000 and £2,600, the Governor of South Australia £4,000 and £1,500, and the Governor of Tasmania £1,950 and £346, or totals of £34,960 in salaries and £20,831 in allowances. Altogether there are 666 members of Parliament in the Commonwealth, and their official salaries come to £138,200, while the occupants of the various Ministerial benches receive £49,940 in addition The Commonwealth Parliament alone costs £186, £391 every year, that of New South Wales £105, £516, Victoria £90,286, Queensland £68,069, Western Australia £52,504, South Australia £36,319, and Tasmania £17,301, or a total of £556,389, for governing a country which has just begun its federal career. Approximately there is one member of Parliament for every 6,000 members of the community. If the cost of the Executive Councils (£3,988) and Agents-General (£24,281) is added, the expenditure on the machinery for governing Australia is £641,802 annually.

RUBBER IN MELBOURNE.

The demand for rubber is so greatly in excess of the supply that the industry would appear to be the most profitable one capital could invest in at the present time. In the Straits Settlements and other tropical localities we are told that coffee, rice, and other plantations are being uprooted in order that rubber trees may be planted, and special concessions are being made by the authorities to those desiring to acquire land for the purpose. The rubber cultivation fever has even reached Melbourne, where according to recent accounts, several syndicates have been formed to open up the industry in New Guinea. One party has secured 7,000 acres of land in the Port Moresby district on a 99-years' lease, and it is their intention to grow rubber and cocoanuts chiefly; also coffee, sugar, and other tropical products. As a white New Guinea has not yet been stipulated for, these syndicates are availing themselves of the cheap aboriginal labour, and on one of the plantations 100 natives are now at work, the rate of pay being from 10/ to 12/6 per month. With so much capital lying practically idle in Adelaide it as difficult to understand why a similar enterprise should not be undertaken in the Northern Territory, where the soil and climate are so well adapted for rubber cultivation. Experts report that the profits upon rubber are so enormous that, even with white labour, the speculation should prove highly remunerative, and the demand for the product is so widespread and so much on the increase that it must be many years before the supply can possibly overtake it.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

The Vignerons' Association will meet on the 29th to deal with the merits of certain samples of reputed South Australian wine sent out here by the Agent-General. In view of the numerous allegations made in the past about tampering which is going on in London with this State's product, this association has at last been given an opportunity to buy and recognise some of its members' wines in the form in which they are placed before the British consumer. One can only be that the committee, which will assuredly be formed to deal with the tasting of these wines, will not stop at tasting only, but will submit the wines to chemical analysis. The Victorian Agent-General (Mr. Taverner) has apparently received some very startling results from his Government on some samples of wine forwarded by him to Melbourne, and it seems a great pity that these results have not been made public. The value of Burgoyne's challenge in this connection meets with its full measure of appreciation at the hands of our own Agent-General. Mr. Jenkins always was a quiet humorist, and the merits of the present situation as an advertisement upon which Burgoyne could hang his hat, have not been lost upon him. It is to be hoped that all our vignerons may rise to the occasion and probe the value and component parts of these 18 samples, ten of which bear the qualification of "certificated."

It is always a nervous time for the vigneron when the export buyer's agent pays a visit to his cellars to sample the proposed annual shipment. A greater degree of nervousness is occasioned when the export buyer himself accompanies his agent on the round. An instance occurred down south not long ago when a small grower found himself thus singled out for attention. The way in which he bestirred himself and did everything in his power to please, clearly bespoke a much overdrawn bank account and a corresponding appreciation of the weighty words of wisdom which must naturally follow upon the great man making acquaintance with his latest and most carefully prepared vintage. The smelling and the tasting which went on, and the series of questions which were asked as to temperatures, levures, racking, &c., only increased the vendor's confidence to the pitch of expecting at least another 6d. per gallon in excess of the customary 2/. At last the great man prepared for action. "Call Mr. Blank" (his agent). On the latter's rushing forward to join his principal he was greeted in a fashion which could only precede some result of a very pleasing nature to somebody, presumably the vendor. "Eureka, Mr. Blank, the very article which I have been looking for and have so long been anxious to draw your attention to. Taste that, and tell me sir, if that is not the best sample (long pause) of a diseased wine that we have met in our travels!" The vendors countenance must have been a study.

LABOUR PARTY IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Deakin at De Keyser's Royal Hotel the other day stated that the Labour party in Australia had had its growth and maturity, but at present it was in very deep waters as a party. He predicted that there would be a great Ministerial majority in New South Wales over the Laborities at the forthcoming election. In the coming Parliament in Queensland the Labor party would not count, and events in South Australia indicated that the Laborities there would shortly be in a minority. These facts should dispel the fears of investors as far as Laborite legislation was concerned. Regarding other matters Mr. Deakin recommended investors to thoroughly understand the terms of all agreements before signing them. He hoped that cable communication would be so cheapened as to enable them to have the exact terms of contracts placed before them. He explained the progress made in unifying the companies law throughout Australia, with the attendant advantages. The Commonwealth Government was also trying to harmonise the law with reference to insurance. Since his arrival in England he had consulted the directors of the Bank of England regarding the possibility of passing a banking law which would have currency throughout the Commonwealth. In dwelling on the advantages accruing on the prospective assumption by the Commonwealth of the whole of the debts of the various States, he remarked that gradually, by better adaptation of circumstances, the interior with its great pastoral and agricultural interests, was becoming far more independent of variations of climate. Concerning the question of immigration, he added that if only the States could be persuaded to break away from red tape methods, the Commonwealth Government would undertake to bring over all the settlers they could find, and place them on the land. He hoped that the agreement with South Australia for the settlement of 500,000 acres would be sanctioned during the present year.

A NEW CRICKET CRISIS.

The cricket crisis has broken out afresh. Players have decided to ask for representation on the Board of Control. Their application is for two delegates—one to represent the cricketers from New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia taking part in the Sheffield Shield matches, and the other to represent the cricketers who formed the last Australian Eleven. The application is to be made before the English eleven reaches Australia in September next, and if the associations now represented on the board refuse the application it may be that the Board of Control will be in the embarassing position of having an English eleven on its hands in Australia with no one to play them. Interviewed, Mr. M. A. Noble said:—"We are merely applying again for representation. A committee was appointed by the different associations to draw up a constitution for the Board of Control and recommended that the players should have representation, but the New South Wales association knocked it out by two votes. We will ask that the players in the Sheffield Shield matches—that means, of course, players from New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—shall have one representative and the Australian Eleven one representative. I mean that the players who composed the last Australian Eleven will elect a delegate. It will be known as the Australian Eleven, and have a representative until another eleven has been playing either in Australia or England. The application for representation will be lodged before the English eleven arrives here in September. The players did anticipate a refusal, but if there was a refusal it would be a matter entirely for the players as a body to decide what they would do. There had been some correspondence betwen the players in this State and the players in others." When it was suggested to Mr. Noble that there might be opposition to the application for representation by the associations on the ground that it would take away the controlling majority from the administrative associations, and give it to the players, the Melbourne club and the South Australian Association, his reply was: "Well, if it does, we have all the best interests of cricket at heart."

STATES AND FEDERATION.

The work of completing the valuation of the properties transferred from the States to the federation in 1901 is now reaching its final stages. It is to be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of a recent conference which have been approved by both the Commonwealth and the States' Governments. Mr. D. Miller, the Secretary of the Home Department, has been instructed by the Minister for Home Affairs to at once carry out the valuations in New South Wales, Tasmania and South Australia on behalf of the Commonwealth; and Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Chief Inspector of Public Works, has been similarly instructed with respect to the properties in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Defence department under which that department's expert officer will value the technical equipment, including guns, stores, armament, &c., in accordance with a plan already agreed upon. Mr. Miller proceeds to New South Wales on Monday, 27 inst, to visit the principal towns in the mother State in the company of Messrs. Vernon and Sievers, two State officers holding important positions, who have been appointed by the State Government to value the properties which will be reviewed. Mr. Miller will be away from Melbourne for about five weeks. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen has already done some of the Victorian valuations and part of those of Queensland. Mr. Miller stated yesterday that he and his colleague hoped to have finished all their work by September next.

A

MAIN coal has been reached at a depth of 1,321ft. in Lord Londonderry's new colliery at Seaham Harbour after a remarkable engineering feat. Owing to the presence of enormous quantities of water, forming a quicksand, it was found necessary to freeze the ground to a depth of nearly 500ft. Twenty-eight hol

THE RIOTS IN FRANCE.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST M. BRIAND.

Half a Million Agitators.

IMMEDIATE REFORM DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Riots have occurred at Saint Etienne, the Socialists demonstrating against M. Briand, who was there to unveil a statue, and calling him traitor.

Stones were thrown and many arrests were made.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The agitation amongst the wine-growers in France reached a climax yesterday in an unparalleled demonstration at Montpellier, in which over half a million people from all parts of the South participated. The bulk of these arrived yesterday. All the churches and public buildings were given up to shelter them, but thousands were compelled to sleep in the streets.

It had long been announced that unless the Government satisfied their demands by June 10, the South would refuse to pay taxes and that all the local authorities would resign.

The demonstrators yesterday pledged themselves to carry out this threat, and it is expected that twelve hundred Municipalities will cease their functions to-night.

AMERICAN AND JAPAN.

The Immigration Bill.

COOLIE EXCLUSION CLAUSE TO BE WIPED OUT.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

It is authoritatively learned at Wasington that the Japanese on the Pacific Coast and the Progressive Japanese paty in Japan have allied themselves for the purpose of overthrowing the Ministry and obtaining the annulment of the Coolie exclusion clause in the Imigration Bill. The preliminary steps that will be taken are to secure the recall of Aoki from Washington, an apology, and, perhaps, an indemnity for violence to Japanese in San Francisco.

BEHRING STRAITS TUNNEL.

Approval of the Tsar.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Tsar has approved the proposal of the Cabinet to grant a concession for the construction of a railway to the Behring Straits and a tunnel under the Straits.

NEW ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Mimic Port Arthur.

CHATHAM TO BE BESIEGED.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It is officially announced that, in view of the necessity for a closer study of siege operations and of the experience at Port Arthur, there will be Army Manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Chatham in the summer, culminating in an attack upon the fortress.

The arrangements and equipment will be of the most complete description.

A MOTOR CAR RACE.

From Peking to Paris.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Reuter's Agent in Peking telegraphs that three French motor-cars, one Dutch and one Italian, started this morning on the race to Paris. The race is to be *via* Kalgan and Kiahkta.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

General Sir Horace Anderson is dead.

[General Sir Horace Searle Anderson, K.C.B., C.B., I.S.C., was born in 1833. He entered the Army in 1859; acquired the rank of General in 1896. He served in the Persian expedition, 1857 (medal with clasp); he was in India during the troublous years 1858-59; was severely wounded in the Afghan war, 1878-80, and resumed the Afghan medal. He also took part in the Burmese expedition in 1886-87 and obtained the C. B. with clasp.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, with the English Mails of the 31st ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. *Macedonia* left here for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p.m. to-day.

CALCUTTA RACING ARRANGEMENTS.

Precautions against Last Year's Practices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Owing to trouble with certain bookmakers last year and more particularly to complaints of owners and the public in regard to shortness of odds obtainable from bookmakers the Calcutta Turf Club, after protracted and serious deliberation, has decided to allow no bookmakers to stand up at the approaching Monsoon meetings. The Club have in contemplation an entirely new system of totalisator such as has never before been tried in this country and by which all demands will be easily met.

As to big meetings the Club have decided to allow bookmakers to stand up at the 1907-1908 meeting, but if the totalisator meets with support it is expected that the bookmakers will receive notice that they will not be allowed after the final races in March 1908.

PERSIA'S TROUBLES.

DISORDERS AT KERMANSHAH.

Refugees Seek British Protection.

TOWN DOUBLY LOOTED.

SALAR-ED-DOWLAH'S REPORTED DEFEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that serious electoral disorders have occurred at Kermanshah attended by considerable loss of life.

Two thousand members of the Anti-Governor section have taken refuge in the British Consulate.

Simultaneously with the Kurds raiding the vicinity, soldiers were looting inside the town.

The expedition against Salar-ed-Dowleh is awaiting reinforcements.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent in Teheran telegraphs that it is reported that Hissamulk heavily defeated Salar-ed-Dowlah on Saturday near Nihavend.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Close of the 15th Session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

The 15th Provincial Conference closed at Vizagapatam on Saturday.

The President delivered his Address, exhorting those assembled not to adopt the weapon of boycott, but to act in love and sympathy, and assist the Government in their arduous administration of the country.

He vividly pictured to them the state of the country a hundred years ago, and of the peace and the security of life and property enjoyed by the country under British administration.

Speaking of the Anglo-Indian Press, he said that it was naturally the defender of Government measures and action, and also the great exponent of Anglo-Indian thought in the country. Great and heavy responsibility, therefore, rested upon them to see that they brought closer and closer together the Government and the people, rather than rouse feelings between class and class and the rulers and the ruled.

Discussion followed, and among the Resolutions passed the prominent ones were those relating to the formation of Cooperative and Industrial Banks, the necessity of Zamindars organising Agricultural Departments and Model Farms, the starting of a large number of Spinning and Weaving Mills, and the desirability of forming District Industrial Associations.

SOUTH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 10.

The 2nd South Indian Industrial Conference opened yesterday afternoon with Mr. Govinda Raghavier in the Chair.

The Delegate from Tanjore protested against attending such officialised Conferences, patronised and subsidised by Government.

The President remarked that that was not correct.

In his address, the President referred to the present state of the industries and suggested measures for the industrial development of the country.

Mr. Chatterton next delivered an address on similar lines, throwing out suggestions from practical experience for the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR POONA.

Lines Torn Out.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

Following quickly on the heels of the collision at Dadur another accident under a somewhat more serious conditions took place on the G. I. P. line at Loni, a station 19 miles from Poona, during the early hours of Sunday morning. From the particulars to hand it appears that two goods trains collided with the result that one of the engines and seven waggons were seriously derailed and the lines twisted and torn out of all shape and form. No sooner this occurrence had been reported when special pilot trains with gangs of workmen were quickly despatched from different locomotive depots in charge of the District officials to the scene of the accident, who, on arrival, found the line hopelessly blocked for at least twelve hours. Arrangements were at once made to transfer the passengers from one train to another and in this way the traffic was kept going until the line was again put in and the derailed vehicles removed. Very heavy work was thrown on all the Railway officials concerned, This caused some delay to the two morning trains as passengers were transhipped to other trains at Poona. No damage to life occurred and through communication was restored within a few hours.

It is alleged the cause of the accident was due to the driver losing control of the engine and the train running at a high speed into the station against all signals where another train was standing.

A few days ago two trains including the Madras Mail were stranded on the ghauts the engines having failed.

BANGALORE BURGLARIOUS CONSPIRACY.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

BAIL REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 10.

Messrs. Lester, Taylor, and Shaw, three of the accused in the alleged burglarious conspiracy in Bangalore were brought up again to-day before Mr. Moore, Justice of the Peace, and after four Court witnesses had been examined were formally committed to the next Sessions at the Madras High Court for conspiracy of burglary and culpable homicide.

All accused pleaded not guilty and reserved their defence for the High Court citing three witnesses.

Bail was asked for but refused.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

AJIT SINGH AT SANDHEADS.

Delayed by Stress of Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Owing to the R.I.M. *Guide* having been engaged in finding the pilot brig *Fame*, which had gone adrift in consequence of bad weather at the Sandheads, Ajit Singh is still on board the steamer *Fraser* and will leave in the *Guide*, probably in a day or two.

It seems he has had a bad time of it at the Sandheads.

There is a rumour that another deportee will accompany him to Rangoon.

A MANIFESTO BY THE PUNJABIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes in a most prominent part of the paper, together with an approving leading article, a remarkable Manifesto signed by all the leaders of the advanced or educated political party in the Punjab including many who have been reported to be in more or less open sympathy with the recent ebullitions of unrest. Altogether the signatories comprise nine Barristers and eighteen Pleaders, besides several merchants, contractors, Raises, retired officials and college Professors. All the Hindus here take in the Manifesto.

THE MANIFESTO.

The political Manifesto above referred to runs as follows:—"The undersigned put forward the following expression of their views with the hope of allaying the present state of tension. They think it hardly necessary to express their complete loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and the British Raj, but it gives them much satisfaction to do so and to add that they readily recognise the beneficent intentions of the personnel of the Supreme and Local Governments towards the peoples of this country and they acknowledge with gratitude and satisfaction the prompt and the generous manner in which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has dealt with the question of increased Canal rates and His Excellency the Viceroy has dealt with the Colonisation Act. While saying this, however, they feel that they would be far from acting the part of true friends to the country and its Government if they attempted to conceal the fact that discontent does exist in parts of the Province as the result of certain action of the Legislative and the Administrative which has been recently taken. Much of the discontent is probably due to misapprehension. The undersigned reserve to themselves the fullest right which has always been accorded to the people of this country to criticise individual acts of the Legislature or the Authorities when such acts appear to them ill-advised or mistaken and likely to do harm.

"While fully claiming the right of public meetings and public criticism the undersigned would advise their friends and countrymen to exercise forbearance and patience and to help in the promotings of a better understanding as they are confident that the restriction relating to public meeting will be withdrawn as soon as better feelings are restored between the rulers and the ruled. They do this the more freely as they have every reason to believe that His Honour would be prepared to listen with a sympathetic ear, even if he finds this action difficult, to any representation that may be made to him.

"As to the causes of the present state of feeling we ask permission for a small and representative deputation to wait upon him for the purpose. They have every desire for the disappearance of present state of the feeling and for the creation of a sense of good comradeship and real friendship among all races and classes in India—a happy state of affairs which, they trust, all their friends—Europeans and Indians—will heartily co-operate with them in promoting. They further avail themselves of this opportunity to express their emphatic disapproval of all methods of political agitation which tend to promote disloyalty, sedition or disorder."

BARISAL MEETING FIASCO.

Swadeshi Agitation Stopped by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

Moulvi Leakat Hossein, Mohomedan, the agitator of *Swadeshi*, arrived at Barisal on Saturday, and intended holding a meeting on Sunday, but this was prohibited by the District Superintendent of Police.

BEADON SQUARE MEETING.

Bepin Chunder Pal Seeking Deportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

There was a large meeting of students at Beadon Square last evening, presided over by Bepin Chunder Pal, held with the express purpose of defying the Education Circular and the Ordinance restricting the holding of meetings in certain areas.

The President delivered a lengthy address in English, in which he reiterated the views which he had hitherto expressed at previous public meetings.

TWO STEAMERS COLLIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

The Calcutta bound s.s. "Sanctoria" after collision with s.s. "Nurani" put into Trincomalee where an enquiry will be held to-morrow. The "Nurani" enquiry will be held at Colombo.

The steamer "Nurani," according to her official telegram to the Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo, sent on reaching Galle, last night, reports the collision off Basses Lighthouse with the steamer "Sanctoria" which left Colombo for Calcutta on Friday. The "Nurani" damaged her port bow above main-deck not seriously and was able to proceed to Colombo to-night and to Bombay.

The "Sanctoria" was damaged above the waterline on the starboard and did not signal for assistance.

JAPANESE STEAMER WITH FIRE IN HER BUNKERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

The Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, from Bombay for the East *via* Madras, put into Colombo to-day having fire in her coal bunkers. The steamer is now discharging.

THE CYCLONE AT KARACHI.

The Toll of Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 10.

In the cyclone it turns out that few lives were lost. The bulk oil pier has been washed away and fears are entertained for the passenger pier which will have to be rebuilt. The steamer "Kilchattan" was successfully floated on Saturday night. The damage she has sustained is not great and can be made good here.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer "Lhasa," under the command of Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi. Owing to the cyclone which passed over Karachi on the 6th instant, the "Lhasa" could not bring the English mail to Bombay on Saturday last as usual, but had to send it by Railway. The "Lhasa" broke her moorings at 8-30 a.m., on the 6th instant, but did not drift out to sea as was stated. She kept manœuvring in the harbour with her anchors the whole day and returned to her moorings late at night when the storm abated. This is the only cyclone Karachi has had since the one in 1902, which was one of the worst Karachi has ever experienced. The Steamers "Silverdale" and "Kilchattan" broke their moorings and went ashore in the harbour. The "Silverdale" was got off the same evening, while the "Kilchattan" was refloated on Sunday last. The Steamers "Xema," "Bezwada," and "Goalpara" also broke their moorings and the latter drifted on to the "Xema." A catastrophe was narrowly averted but a life boat and the davits on the "Xema" were damaged by the impact of the two vessels. So far as is known the "Bezwada" and "Goalpara" have suffered no damage. About twenty lighters were sunk in the harbour, in which 50 to 100 persons are believed to have lost their lives. The petroleum oil jetty has been completely wrecked. The damage to property was considerable, several houses having been unroofed. Manora is supposed to have suffered the most.

AN EARLIER ACCOUNT.

The severest gale which we have experienced since the great cyclone of June 1902 visited Karachi yesterday, says the *Sind Gazette* of June 7. The storm originated on the Kathiawar Coast and made its way slowly northwards. Telegraphic information had been received from Simla of its approach and we were warned that the centre of the storm would probably pass over Karachi between 8 a. m. and noon on the morning of the 6th, which is precisely what occurred. The barometer fell steadily yesterday morning up till noon when it remained stationary showing that the greatest depth of the depression had been reached. For two days previously strong south winds and heavy cloud-laden skies had prevailed but the gale burst in its full upon us about 8 yesterday morning. The din caused by the wind was tremendous and it was difficult not to feel certain that the next moment would witness serious damage to building.

THE HARBOUR.

As was the case in the last cyclone, Kiamari and the Harbour were the parts most sorely threatened, and were most mischief was done, and grave fears were entertained for the safety of the shipping. The s. s. "Silverdale," "Kilchattan" and "Bezwada" broke loose from their moorings and the two former grounded abreast of the training groyne, where the dredger "Ghizri" has also grounded. The "Kilchattan" and the "Ghizri" are still hard and fast, but the "Silverdale" has got back to her moorings. The "Bezwada" succeeded in anchoring in the channel. The "Lhasa" waiting to take the English Mails to Bombay also slipped her moorings, but got up steam and anchored at deep water point, returning to her moorings when the force of the gale had abated. The "Patrick Stewart" went out the previous evening to escape the storm, and returned safely. The mail from the Gulf came in all right, The country craft in harbour unfortunately suffered severely. The furious wind blew the seas over them in such volume that great numbers simply filled and sank. The Karachi Steam Lighterage Company lost all their boats in this manner and many of those belonging to the Sind Steam Lighterage Company went to the bottom also. It is hoped that it will be possible to recover all or most of the lighters with much of the cargo they contained. In all, about 60 boats have been wrecked and others damaged. Many boats belonging to private owners have been smashed up.

PLUCKY ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

As it was heard that the men on Baba and Bhit islands were in danger of their lives the "Richmond Crawford" with the Manager and Secretary of the Port Trust on board made an attempt to reach the islands, but it was found impossible to get near them. The force of the wind was so tremendous that the vessel could not steam against it and practically refused to steer. While she was struggling with the elements, a man was seen swimming in the water; lines and a lifebuoy were thrown which, however, he failed to catch and was carried down towards the mouth of the harbour, where he luckily pulled up against the bulk oil pier and was saved by some boatmen. The lifeboat also went out but with little better succes the force of the wind being irresistible. We hear that some 6,000 tons of coal were washed off Baba island, and at one time it was feared that much loss of life would occur, but we are glad to report that most of the inhabitants were saved. The following letter has been sent us for publication from the residents of Bhit Island, which we reproduce as received:—

"We with 28 women and about 10 children, residence of the Bhit Island met with a heavy-storm and seawater, our houses were drowned and we could hardly saved our lives. We arrived at Native Jetty by passenger boat at 10 p.m. last night, we were kindly treated by one Mr. Year Mahomed, night munshi, Port Trust Office, who took every trouble to save us from the cold and rain and provided us with food and water which was necessary at that time. We had good rest in the Port Trust Office Public Room. We heartily pray for the sympathy he showed towards the poors."

The Richmond Crawford is now lying at the Erskine wharf having fowled some ropes with her propeller. Two divers are at work clearing her. The Collector of Customs yacht was fowled by two cargo boats and broke her moorings, but was eventually saved.

DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS.

Very little damage was done to the Import Yard, except the loss of a large number of the roof slates. Messrs. D. Graham's railway godown was unroofed, the corrugated iron being stripped off and torn like so much paper, and Messrs E. D. Sassoon's godown at Kiamari was greatly damaged. Much mischief has also been done to the Detention Camp. The sea broke over the Napier Mole, tearing up and washing away the metalling and the same thing occurred on the Queen's Road, of which the stones have been swept completely bare, though fortunately it has not been breached as it was in 1902. The Boat Club Road has been destroyed and can no longer be used for carriages. The Boat House remains uninjured but the pontoon has gone to the bottom and it will be some days probably before it can be lifted and boating can be resumed. The little huts inhabited by the Boat Club servants have all been swept away and the debris lies scattered over the surrounding maidan mixed up with the flotsam and jetsom of the creek, tonics and fishing boats and Mr. W. Bearmont's sailing boat, Ketty, which is high and dry nearthe Queen's Road.

At Kiamari the Bulk Oil Pier was washed away and the Port Trust Case Oil Godown near the Case Oil Pier was blown away, only a small portion of the iron frame work being left standing. Fortunately the godown was empty or the loss might have been very considerable. The Asiatic Oil Co's installation was also seriously damaged. Messrs. Nuserwanji's cabin at Keamari is described by an eye-witness as having collapsed as completely and as suddenly as a house of cards.

The Railway wharf has suffered much damage: huge fissures are visible by the side of the Passenger Pier which shook ominously during the storm. The Military Pier was the scene of a sad fatality, when a gangway was blown over and in falling killed a lascar working there. A boat-boy also fell into the sea during the storm but he managed to seize hold of a life buoy which was thrown to him and was saved. In several places the railway lines laid in connection with the reclamation works have sunk and the works themselves have been damaged to some extent. At Manora the Telegraph Pier is a wreck, but otherwise no damage has been sustained.

Practically communication between Karachi and Keamari was at a standstill yesterday. For a considerable time the road was impassible to vehicular traffic and the tram lines were blocked, two trams derailed standing athwart the road. The railway permanent way at the junction with the Bunder Road was alsoimpassible but is being rapidly repaired.

In the residential quarter of the town the Scotch Church was partially unroofed as was also the Gymkhana and the Empress Market. A portion of the Municipal workshops' roof has been torn open: the dials of several of the public clocks have been damaged and the cross over the sanctuary of Trinity Church has been blown down. The storm did not spare even the Cantonment Police Station, the roof of which looks as if the R. F. A. had been at work. The result of this storm will rather discount Mangalore tiles, as most of the roofs covered with them have suffered more or less.

It is as yet impossible to estimate the amount of damage done, but considerable injury must have been caused to goods lying in the open. The total loss will, however, be considerably less than in the cyclone of 1902 as the quantity of rain which fell was much smaller.

MINOR DAMAGES.

The Municipal servants concerned with the lighting of the town have their work for the next few days cut out for them, for almost every Kitson and Washington lamp has been broken off its stem and many of the ordinary oil lamps have had their glasses shattered. One of the lamps at the Queen Victoria Memorial presents a most drunken appearance, as does the Frere Hall weather cock which hangs over at an impossible angle.

The telephone posts and wires have again sustained a good deal of damage. Many of the posts have been blown over and stand canted at a dangerous angle, and the wires entangled and broken. Considering the damage the Company sustained in the 1902 cyclone, it seems a pity they did not profit by that experience and erect posts of a more substantial nature than at present carry the wires, more especially when the number of wires that have to be sustained between each post are so numerous and correspondingly heavy, thus greatly increasing the strain on the posts. The telegraph wires and posts appear to have escaped with little or no damage, and so far there was, we believe, little or no interruption to working during the force of the storm.

Gardens present a woeful spectacle; several fine trees have been blown down and valuable pot plots and shrubs destroyed and scattered about, and havoc has been played with garden and other fencings. The roads are strewn with the branches of trees and some are blocked by trees that have fallen across them. The pleasant clump of trees near the Lambert Market has lost all but two of its most insignificant members. Vineries and fruit trees have fared badly and the damage to the grape crop just at the beginning of the season will it is feared cause a heavy loss to those interested. The contractor estimates the loss at Rs. 1,500.

LYARI IN FLOOD.

Rain must have also fallenlin the hills, for the Lyari came down in heavy flood and the Mohanas residing in Khudda, owing to the rush of water rendering their houses unsafe, had to vacate them and get to the town side in boats. About 300 of them were found accommodation at the Khoja Khana on Harris Rood by Kamria Rahimtullah Lutifali, Municipal Councillor, who also provided them with food. Others were located in Seth Shewram Ramrakhiamal's Sahta Sudbar, the Wedderburn Girls School, the Jaffer Fudoo Dispensary and other places. Most of them returned to the Khudda this morning to find the majority of their huts damaged or destroyed.

THE SALT WORKS.

A fairly large quantity of salt has been washed away from the Maurypur Salt Works, so that it is evident that the bund round the works, which is a fairly substantial one, must have been breached and admitted the water.

TIDES, WIND AND RAIN.

We understand from Mr. E. Jackson, the Port Engineer, that the actual as against the predicted Tides above datum or low water, as shown in the Tide Tables for Karachi have been abnormally high since the 4th of this month, indicating the cyclonic disturbance which culminated in the storm yesterday.

The velocity of the wind as registered by the Anemometer at Manora was:—

From 8 to 10 a.m., S. T., about 65 miles an hour. From 10 to 1 p.m., S. T., about 85 miles an hour. From 1 to 2 p.m., S. T., about 82 miles an hour. From 2 to 3 p.m., S. T., about 71 miles an hour. From 3 to 4 p.m., S. T., about 62 miles an hour. From 4 to 6 p.m., S. T., about 60 miles an hour. From 6 to 7 p.m., S. T., about 53 miles an hour.

FLOODS IN KASHMIR.

Roads Washed Away.

MAILS DELAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

The following telegram was received from Srinagar on June 8th:—

"Great damage has been done by the flood to-night. Fortunately we were prepared for it. Rain still continues. The road is broken; the mails are delayed."

A telegram from Srinagar dated June 9th states:—

"There have been two days of incessant rain. The river rose rapidly the gauge showing 17 feet of rise, nearly seven feet in eight hours. It rose five inches during the night. Tent residents were warned to move into boats. Fortunately the rain ceased at 7 p.m., otherwise a big flood was imminent. The maximum height of the flood at Kambal showed 27·9 feet and at Srinagar 17·1 feet. The weather is clear and sunny to-day. The river over-flowed at Badshah Bag and released pressure, but the river is stationary which is rather omivous. In case more rain comes the people are taking the opportunity of the break in the weather to go to Gulmarg.

"A Postal notice states that four larger bridges have broken on the Jhelum Valley road. The post is delayed therefore.

"The weather is fine and water stationary in rise and fall."

IMPORTATION OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS INTO ADEN.

Customs Restriction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

A Customs Notification is published prohibiting the importation into Aden, without an export pass-note issued by a Customs Officer at the place of export, of the following:—Ostrich eggs, and heads, horns, skins, feathers or flesh of any of the undermentioned animals:—zebra, giraffe, eland, whitetailed gnu, wild ass, buffalo, elephant, vulture, secretary bird, owl, rhinoceros, bird or, beaf eater (Buphaga), any species of ostrich, rhinoceros, all antelopes and gazelles; cheetah (Cynaolurus), aardwolf, smaller monkeys of each species, marabous, egret, wild pig, smaller cats, warthog (Phacocharus), and greater bustard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Lieutenant Nat Blood, Indian Army, is appointed to the Corps of Guides as a Double Company Officer.

Colonel Sandbach, Royal Engineers, will revert to the Home establishment on 10th November next.

Lieutenant-General Sir L. Elliot is granted 4 months' leave. Major-General Woon, Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, will officiate in Command of the Lucknow Division.

Lieutenant Tomlinson, Royal Engineers is transferred from the Military Works Services to the 1st Sappers and Miners.

Brigadier General Ramsay is granted combined leave for 4 1/2 months.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Lieutenant C. Nelson, 15th Hussars, on the instructional staff of the Defence Forces in New Zealand for a period of three years.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain A.S. Hog, Connaught Rangers.

Lieutenant W. L. C. Kirby embarks for India on 28th June on appointment to "T" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 10.

Thompson, Lt.-Col., I. M. S., from leave from England.

Nuttall, Capt., 105th L. I., on leave from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 10.

Rogers, Capt., M. A. Dept. on transfer to Poona.

Thompson, Lt.-Col, Infantry from leave to Secunderabad.

Renny Tailyour, Lt., R. H. A., on leave from Mhow.

Nuttall, Capt., 105th L. I. on leave to Karachi.

SPEAKING of the change which has come over the English theatre in the way of elocution during the last thirty years, Mr. Tree said: "The days of barn-storming are numbered. Shouting was then the first duty of the actor, and sometimes his last accomplishment. I remember a cabman dropping me at my destination, and saying in a husky voice, 'Ah, Mr. Tree, you little dreamed that you were being driven by a brother pro.! I have done a bit of shouting myself in my time.'"

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

A LETTER FROM MR. DEAKIN.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, has addressed to the scholars of Newcastle a letter similar to that which he sent to Exeter.

The Empire Day demonstrations in London and the Provinces were unprecedented in their scope and enthusiasm.

Mr. Deakin, in his letter to the scholars of Exeter, expressed warm appreciation of their graceful tributes to the children of the namesake towns in New South Wales and Tasmania. He stated that this was an excellent means of promoting the patriotic spirit and awakening sympathy with it.

Mr. Bent and the English Scholars.

A CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS.

Mr. Bent, the Premier of Victoria, addressed four thousand scholars at Ealing on Empire Day.

Alluding to the enthusiastic demonstrations that had taken place in England in honour of Mr. Botha, the Premier of the Transvaal, Mr. Bent declared that Australians would not have shouted themselves hoarse and fluttered white handkerchiefs, but would have remembered "the sorrowing widows, wooden legs, and armless men" in their midst. He hoped that Mr. Botha would keep his promises, and that the Transvaal would prove in the future to be as good a friend to the Motherland as Australia had been and was.

Referring to the "kiddie" guard of honour, Mr. Bent said that thousands of Australian cadets were willing to show the stuff they were made of, if the Empire needed their services.

The children sang "Rule Britannia," and Mr. Bent caused great laughter by declaring his belief that Britons were the "biggest slaves of the lot."

A Sensational Crime.

END OF AN HONOURABLE CAREER.

Edward Beecy, one of the defenders of the Peking Legations against the Boxers and afterwards superintendent of the Chinese Court at the St. Louis Exhibition, has perpetrated a sensational jewellery fraud in New York.

Through the influence of several American millionaires, he obtained from New York firms £50,000 worth of jewellery, ostensibly for sale among visitor to New York. He then pawned the jewellery and absconded.

By returning the pawn tickets, he reduced the actual losses of the jewellers he victimised to £16,000.

Federal Education Conference.

OPENED BY LORD CREWE.

The Federal Conference on Education has been opened in the Caxton Hall. Among the delegates present were Mr. G. Hogben, Inspector-General of Schools in New Zealand, Miss Cribb, Lord Tennyson, Sir J. A. Cockburn, Mr. A. Williams, Director of Education in South Australia, the Agents-General for the Colonies, the Vice-Chancellors and representatives of all the leading Universities in Britain and the Colonies, including Sir Philip Jones, Dr. McFarland, and Professors Carney Brown and Cook.

The Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, presided and extended a welcome to the Delegates on behalf of the Government. He remarked that although the Conference was due to private initiative, it would receive official sanction and encouragement. He hoped that it was the first of a series which would be held in different centres of the Empire.

SPEECHES BY MR. BENT AND MR. TATE.

VICTORIA'S SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Bent, the Premier of Victoria, in the course of a vigorous speech at the Federal Conference on Education, described Victoria's free, compulsory, secular system of education as being so constituted that a man of brains could pass from the primary school to the university. (Loud applause).

The system of education, he added, was Victoria's best asset, and hence it was worth the £300,000 which was annually spent upon it. He claimed that Melbourne with her University chairs of mining and agriculture, was ahead of Germany.

Mr. F. Tate, Director of Education in Victoria, speaking on behalf of Australia, said that the Colonial representatives were looking forward to meeting the leaders of the home educational departments and representatives of the learned societies. The conference would make "the man in the street" realise how the Empire was solving the problem of linking all grades of educational activity into a worthy organisation. The national taxpayer should realise his share of the work, since education was no longer a private but a national affair. He described the progress of Australia's educational system.

Russian Government's Agrarian Policy.

LAND FOR THE PEASANTS.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, speaking in the Duma, outlined the Government's agrarian policy. They meant to purchase any estates which were offered to them, and these, with the Crown and State lands, would form a reserve from which the peasants would acquire land through the State Bank at reduced rates, the difference being made a charge on the taxpayers. He was opposed to compulsory purchase.

The Australian Mail Contract.

PRESENT POSITION.

It is understood that the following represents the actual present position of the Australian mail contract:—If any two or more States guarantee the debenture-holders the annual payment for ten years of £125,000, representing interest and sinking fund, the mail contractors will undertake to pay annually to the guaranteeing States £5,000, which will be in the nature of an insurance premium for the risk undertaken. The contractors also undertake to give the participating States the first call on a considerable amount of refrigerating space in the mail boats for perishable produce.

The Rand Strikes.

TROOPS ASSIST THE POLICE.

CAVALRY ORDERED TO CHARGE.

Disregarding an order forbidding the assembly of six or more within 300 yards of the mines, the strikers marched in a body to the Cresus mine.

The police kept the strikers off until a squadron of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) arrived. The crowd refused to disperse, whereupon an immediate order was given to the cavalry to charge. This surprised the strikers, who fled.

Australian Labour Party.

ADDRESS BY MR. HUGHES.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Labour member for West Sydney in the Commonwealth Parliament, addressed a meeting of the Independent Labour Party at Sheffield last night.

He said that the result of the Queensland elections only proved that the Labour Party indulged in the luxury of fighting among themselves, and he predicted that they would be all the stronger at the next elections.

The Labour Party in Australia, he added, had never allowed fiscalism to divide them, and never would. The party made politics the people's question, and the people were supporting them in larger numbers each year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

A CANADIAN "TAFF VALE" CASE.

Cotton-growing in Natal.

THE AUSTRALIAN RABBIT PLAGUE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The history of the Taff Vale dispute is repeating itself in Canada with remarkable fidelity. Early this year the Metallic Roofing Company or Toronto had a difference with its workmen, which ended in the men's being called out by the local branch of the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers' International Association. The company thereupon sued the union for £1,500 damages alleged to have been suffered through the strike. In the court of first instance the Company's suit was sustained, but an appeal was immediately lodged in the High Court of Ontario. Here again the Company was successful, the verdict of the lower court being sustained. The Court ruled that the union was responsible for all actual damage resulting from the strike. The Sheet and Metal Workers' Association is now appealing to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and it is considered extremely probable that the case will in due course be taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the meantime all the trade unions of the Dominion are being appealed to for funds to enable the case to be taken to the highest court of the Empire.

At the annual conference of the Natal Agricultural Union, recently held at Pietermaritzburg, the president said that many attempts had been made in the past to grow cotton in Natal. These had failed, amongst other reasons because of the want of suitable labour and because of ignorance of the insects pests which attack the cotton and the proper methods of dealing with them. Some of the difficulties have been grappled with, and another attempt to grow cotton for export is being made near Umzinto by Mr. John Kirkman, a member of the Natal Legislative Assembly. Last year Mr. Kirkman obtained a yield at the rate of 600lb. of ginned cotton to the acre which realised over 6d. per lb. in the English market. This year he and his neighbours have planted some 150 acres, which in March last appeared most promising. The climate of Natal is believed to be peculiarly suited to the growth of cotton, April and May, the months when cotton ripens, being usually dry. There is said to be no reason why cotton should not be grown in the Midlands, and perhaps even in the uplands, of Natal, if suitable labour for its cultivation and picking can be obtained. The soil required is generally similar to that required for mealies, and Mr. Kirkman estimates the cultivation or cotton as costing only 25s. per acre more than that of mealies.

Australian pastoralists are greatly disappointed by the repeated delays which are taking place in testing the efficacy of Dr. Danysz's plan for exterminating rabbits on the mainland of Australia. It is asserted that the experiments on Broughton Island have proved an entire success, and that, whilst rabbits have been almost exterminated, not the slightest harm has resulted to the horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry on the island. Under these circumstances sheep-farmers and agriculturists expected that these experiments would before new have been extended to rabbit-infested areas in the interior of New South Wales. It seems, however, that the Government inspectors insist that before this is done a longer test shall take place on Broughton Island, in order to prove absolutely that the virus does no harm to domestic animals. It thus happens that wire netting still holds the field as a check to the plague, and the difference between properties which have been surrounded and subdivided with rabbit-proof fencing and those where the owners have neglected this precaution is that, whilst the former have plenty of feed for stock, the latter at the end of summer are as bare of verdure as a macadamised road. It is said that the demand for wire netting is greater than ever and that scarcely a luggage train starts for the interior of island continent which does not carry large quantities. Evidently our manufacturers of this fencing may expect a good demand from Australia for many years to come.

The present wave of prosperity in Australia is by no means confined to the wool growers, although they are enjoying the lion's share. The wheat growers and the dairy farmers are exporting very large quantities of wheat and butter, whilst the mining industry is also doing very well. Particularly is this the case with copper. In South Australia owing to the high price of copper the shareholders in the Moonta and Wallaroo mines are receiving big dividends, whilst an English concern known as the Tasmanian Copper Company has spent £500,000 in acquiring and developing more than thirty mines, situated in the neighbourhood of Beltana, about 350 miles north of Adelaide. This company has also purchased the Leigh's Creek coal mine, in the same neighbourhood, where they are erecting smelters which will be ready for work in July. It is said that the Company is paying £8,000 a month in wages, and has already enough ore to keep the furnaces going for many years to come. Another sign of the times is the issue of fresh stock to the amount of £500,000 by the Bank of New South Wales, and £250,000 by the Commercial Bank of Sydney. These old institutions find more capital necessary in order to cope with largely increased business. Messrs. Elder, Smith, and Co., Limited—the largest firm of merchants and agents in South Australia,—are also issuing a large amount of new stock. There is such an abundance of money seeking investment in the Commonwealth at the present time that the holders of good freehold property can negotiate mortgages at 4 per cent. or less.

There appears to be a good deal of confusion and conflict in the copper reports now being received from America. On this side we are always disposed to accept American market statements with reserve, even when they are practically unanimous, but when they are contradictory they are probably more exaggerated than usual. The bears declare that production is increasing and consumption is decreasing; and it may perhaps be accepted as true that buyers of copper have not been very active lately, although it does not follow from such a circumstance that any actual decrease in consumption had already set in. On the other hand, an authority quoted in the "Ironmonger" declares that there is a demand in the market for between 100 and 200 million pounds of copper, which must be ordered before July 1. As for the question of production, though it is possible that the total this year will be equal to or greater than that of 1906, in some quarters a falling off of output is perceptible. At the Butte mines for instance the decrease up to the end of April as compared with last year is

have exceeded three weeks. Holders of high-class Canadian securities should either sit still or increase their interests when a bear raid is in progress.

There are some lessons which it is profitable to remember. In the early part of 1903 the one-pound shares of African Farms, Limited, were introduced to the Stock Exchange at 3, and by means of the usual tactics the price was hoisted to about 3½. From which point they have declined to 10s. or 11s. Those who bought their shares about the top, on the strength of the alluring information circulated regarding the prospects of the company at the time a market was made in the shares, can scarcely, as the chairman expressed it at the recent annual meeting in Johannesburg, "view the future with hope and confidence." Spasmodic attempts have been made to infuse life into the concern, and to prove that some of its immense land holdings are possessed of at least potential wealth; but each year the directors have had the same tale, chiefly of disappointed hopes, to tell. Last year the prospecting work done on farms held under option proved very discouraging, the result being that the options which were formerly reckoned to be of considerable value, were abandoned.

No better results attended the inspection of twentynine of the company's freehold farms chiefly in the Northern Transvaal, only "indications" being encountered. Then there was a loss of 15,000*l.* in connection with the company's shareholding in the Western Rand Syndicate. A few years ago, as a result of the operations of the Western Rand Estates, the district was considerably boomed, and farms and syndicate shares were inflated in value; but the subsequent depression, the total suspension of development work, and the impossibility of raising the large sums of money required for the further exploitation of the farms, induced the directors of the Western Rand Syndicate to abandon them. There is nothing to inspire hope or confidence in all this, and at the moment the only crumb of comfort that can be held out to shareholders is that the Voorspoed Diamond Mine, in which African Farms is interested, may turn out as rich as it is hoped.

DEATH OF THE RANI OF SIRMUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

Last week was one of sorrow in Nahan on account of the untimely death of Rani Sahiba of Sirmur, the amiable consort of Sir Surendra Oikrama Prakasha Bahadur, K. C. S. I., the ruler of Sirmur.

The deceased Rani has left anunmarried daughter Devi Sahiba, and a young son, Tika Amar Singh, to mourn her loss. The deceased was the daughter of Raja Rudra Sen and sister of Raja Dushi Nikandan Sen, the present ruler of the ancient Rajput Principality of Suket, a trans-Sutlej State in the Punjab, and daughter-in-law, of the late Raja Sir Shamsher Prakasha of Sirmur. She was born in 1867 at Suket. She was one of those princesses who received early training in Hindi when female education in the Punjab was in its infancy and was entirely unknown in the Feudatory State of her nativity. After her marriage with the present ruler of Sirmur in 1882 her elementary education was developed to such a degree that she became a reciter and expounder of the Ramayana and other sacred Hindu scriptures to ladies and other inmates of the Sirmur Palace. About four years ago she travelled all over India, visiting almost all the principal places of pilgrimage. Although a strict observer of the Zenana system she was esteemed and admired not only in the limited circle of the Palace but by every person, high or low, of Nahan who knew her. After the birth of her daughter, about fourteen years ago, she had been in indifferent health and developed Bright's disease to which she succumbed.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Earl and the Girl."

THE Bandmann Opera Company staged the "Earl and the Girl" last night to a very good house. The piece is a cheery, nonsensical musical comedy containing practically no plot, but more than enough of song and dance to make up for any defect in that direction. Mr. Harry Cole appeared as the coster dog-trainer, and kept up the fun from start to finish. Miss Georgie Corlass as Elphin Hayes, the American heiress, and Mr. Rooney the real Earl, had their portion of love making to the delight of the sentimental portion of the audience. Both Mr. Cole and Miss Corlass were suffering from painfully obvious colds, though they both made heroic efforts to warble, but had to give it up, and Mr. Andree Kaya and Miss Constance Lait helped up the vocal side of the show very cleverly. Miss Annie Romaine as Liza Shoddam, Jim Cheese's sweetheart, was very good in her part, and all the minor characters worked hard to carry out the wild spirit which is the making of the play.

To-night "The Clingalee" will be staged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	13
C Market, Dhond Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Matagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	4	6	91
Total plague deaths to date	140,774		
Same date last year	21	17	123

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1907, on 141·44 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,900	29,000	.....	34,900
Or per mile of Railway	42	205	.....	248
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,14,509	6,10,861	3,572	7,28,442
Total for 21 weeks	1,20,409	6,39,861	3,572	7,63,842
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,601	27,779	833	34,213
Per mile of Ry. do.	79	197	6	242
Total to corresp'g date do.	1,20,219	6,42,872	5,770	7,78,861
Decrease for the week			Rs.	787
Do. date			"	15,019

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th May 1907, on 1,788·29 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,91,000	3,20,000	7,000	5,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	108	181	4	293
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	35,47,023	70,47,049	1,2 325	10,70,397
Total for 21 weeks	37,38,023	73,67,049	1,27,325	11,227,397
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,73,881	4,03,660	3,086	5,83,627
Per mile of Ry. do.	98	228	2	328
Total to corsp'g date do.	34,86,156	77,21,113	1,10,166	11,326,564
Decrease for the week			Rs.	65,627
Do. to date			"	98,997

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XVI.—KITTY PRICE'S REVENGE.

"Dear me how dreadful!" said Mrs. Jones next morning, when Dr. Bryce turned into the drawing-room, after a visit to Olwen's bedside. "What can it be, d'you think."

"I cant tell yet, but she's very feverish—there is a great deal of fever about. Has she been in the way of catching anything, d'you know?"

"She came with me round my district the other day; I never catch any diseases, and you would think a strong country girl would be safe enough."

"I don't know, straight from the fresh mountain air she might be more liable to infection. I had been watching her for some time before she fainted. Has she been out of health lately?"

"Not that I know of," said Mrs. Jones, "we thought she was a little pining for her old life, and her appetite has not been very good.

"Ah, that's it—run down. Well, I should recommend a trained nurse. To-morrow I shall be able to tell you what she's suffering from."

"A nurse!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, again drawing herself up. "Why, the house will be turned into a hospital."

"Well, these things can't be helped," said the doctor in a matter-of-fact tone. "I had better see about it for you at once—in fact I'm just going into town and to the hospital, and will send you a nurse."

"I think my husband ought to be consulted before we take such an important step."

"Precisely," said the doctor, with whom Mrs. Jones was no favourite. "I will call at his office on my way."

"One stipulation I must make," she said, "if a nurse comes into the house she must be Welsh—my servants with one exception are Welsh, and I think they would get on better together than if she were English."

"Well, I think that can be managed," said Dr. Bryce, "there are one or two very efficient Welsh nurses there, I daresay I can engage one of them—she will come in at once if you have no objection, for Miss Meyric requires immediate care and good nursing."

"I suppose there is nothing else to be done," said Mrs. Jones, "as I have no experience of a sick room."

So the next day saw Olwen tossing in a high fever with a hospital nurse installed at her bedside.

Mr. Jones was unfeignedly grieved; he had already learnt to love his wife's "bonny Welsh niece," as he called her. He missed her graceful presence about the house, her fresh young voice, her bright natural manners. "Yes, poor little thing," he said, "there's no doubt she was pining for something. D'you think it could be a love affair, my dear. Something that began you know before she came here, or could it be Ivor Meredith? She appeared to be rather taken with him. It seems very brutal never to go near her, but I suppose we must obey orders, as we can do her no good, but mind you, Susan," he said impressively, "she must have everything possible done for her."

"Oh, yes, Dr. Bryce will see to that. He seems specially interested in her."

"Tooh! Nonsense, my dear, he'd be just the same to you, or me, or anyone. What is this nurse like? Did you see her?"

"No—coming straight from a hospital, you know, you can never tell what diseases they may bring with them."

"Well," said Mr. Jones, stroking his beard thoughtfully, "you can take these things very philosophically, my dear, but for my part I long to go in and do something for her."

"Benjamin!" said his wife, "what could you do? Leave her to the care of the nurse."

"All right, I'll keep away, my dear, my head tells me 'tis the wisest thing to do, but in my deed my heart urges me the other way."

"Nonsense, Ben, you'll be late for your meeting," was all her answer. While they talked together in the drawing-room, Olwen upstairs was lying unconscious in the grip of the burning fever which was consuming her.

She had struggled for days against the feeling of languor and depression which had weighed her down, but with the strong power of resistance, derived from her past life in the mountain air, she had kept the fever fiend at bay, understanding not and scarcely believing it possible that she, who had never before known a day's illness could be stricken down.

The unnatural brilliancy of her eyes, the hectic glow of her cheek, her excited manner, and the sudden pauses of wistful seriousness had revealed to the keen eye of the experienced physician the gravity of the malady which threatened the girl who laughed and talked so merrily, and his fears were soon confirmed by Olwen's sudden collapse.

Then came the weary days of sickness, when all the young vitality of the girl was called upon to fight against the insidious foe that had seized upon her, when mind and heart were strained beyond endurance, and every day the silence and gloom that had fallen upon Mr. and Mrs. Peris Jones's sedate household grew more pronounced. Dr. Bryce looked graver each day, and even Mrs. Jones shared in her husband's anxiety, for Olwen's pleasant manners had made a little crack in the hard crust of her narrow and conventional life, and thus three long weeks went by.

Every day the postman dropped his letters into the box, and the maid laid them regularly beside her master's plate, but in spite of Mrs. Jones' strict supervision, a little laxity crept into the rules of the house with the confusion consequent upon a serious illness, and "nurse" who perhaps had her own reasons for being interested in the post, not unfrequently lightened Ellen, the housemaid's work by opening the box, and carrying the letters to the breakfast table.

About a fortnight after her arrival she had as usual opened the letter box, and closely examined every envelope before taking them into the breakfast room, when suddenly one seemed to catch her attention—a square blue envelope with large bold writing, the post-mark "Liverpool," addressed to Miss Olwen Mevric. Clearly it was for her patient, so she slipped it into the pocket of her apron, and laying the rest on the table went quietly upstairs again.

She had ingratiated herself with both mistress and maids at Glynderw, Mr. Peris Jones alone declaring, "I see nothing in the woman, not I, but I daresay she is a good nurse. Dr. Bryce says she's first rate, so it's all right if she'll only pull our little niece through, bless her." His kind, good-natured face looked sorrowful and anxious as he walked down to meet his train, which always did when the weather was fine.

There were many kindly inquiries for the bright, pretty girl who had lately been seen so often in company with Mrs. Jones, and it was evident to everyone that her uncle at least was feeling the keenest anxiety concerning her.

In the pretty bedroom which had impressed her so much on her first arrival, Olwen was now lying in the high delirium of fever, and the knowledge of this caused Mrs. Jones a little inward uneasiness though outwardly she was as properly calm as usual.

A shaded lamp was on the table, and in the dim light the weary head tossed upon the pillow, the parched lips moaned and muttered. With an incessant flow of words she rambled incoherently, and the nurse who sat beside her, or bent over her bed, listened eagerly and stooped with her ear to the flushed face. She was tall and dark, with glittering black eyes, her thin red lips showed between them a line of white, small teeth, her eyebrows almost met in a straight line across her forehead, and the expression of her face as she stooped to catch the unconscious girl's words was keen and eager, but entirely devoid of tenderness.

"Listen, can you hear?" and a smile flickered over the worn face. "Is it moonlight or music? I see it now, 'tis a bridge of moonbeams, the angels are crossing it, oh, Gwil, let me go, too," and continually she babbled of crooks of birds, and forest glades, of some mysterious sounds which she seemed to hear, sometimes near, sometimes afar, and the nurse smiled as she listened.

Three long weeks had passed since she had first been called to Olwen's bedside, three weeks of ever culminating force in the malignant sickness that had so completely prostrated the healthy country girl, and now as she was well aware the crisis had come, the scales hung on the balance, the powers of nature were putting themselves against the strength of disease.

The dull hours of the night passed slowly by, the tossing head, the fevered ramblings had ceased, and the inanimate form upon the bed lay as if the disease had done its work, and the girl had succumbed in the fierce struggle.

With methodical precision the nurse performed her duties, and fanned the fluttering breath which scarcely moved the snowy frills upon the throat. A death-like stillness reigned in the room, the cold, dark hours between the night and they were upon them, when all the forces of nature run low. Dr. Bryce sat motionless beside the bed, his fingers on the faint pulse. In silence they awited, for the patient who had known no rest for so long was quietly asleep at last, the deep still sleep of the worn out body that hangs between life and death. The profound silence was unbroken, for the household was asleep too, the street was laid down with straw, and Dr. Bryce sat on with drooping eyelids, every sense concentrated upon the hurrying pulse which even that heavy slumber scarcely abated; scarcely, but surely somewhat, and as the hours passed on, and the faint breathing grew stronger, a little more regular, his grave face lightened, and he turned to the nurse with a look of satisfaction. Well aware of the meaning of that look, she rose noiselessly and once more gently fanned the sleeping face.

At last the doctor passed into an adjoining room whither the nurse followed him; here they could speak without danger of disturbing the patient.

"The crisis is past, nurse," he said, "she has turned the corner now. With such a strong constitution I have no fear of the results; you know your duties; I will be here by nine o'clock, but if you are in doubt about anything send to me at once."

Quietly the nurse returned, and sinking into a chair waited for the dawn, while on the bed Olwen lay in the deep oblivion of sleep. The morning hours passed on, and still she slumbered, not quite so soundly as at first, for the eyelids quivered, and sometimes the lips moved, and the nurse knew the awakening was at hand. Again the doctor came, and his arrival, though in silence, seemed to affect the sleeper. Slowly and naturally she opened her eyes, and for a moment they remained fixed and meaningless, but gradually the light of reason seemed to dawn within them. There was inquiry and surprise in the earnest gaze, and the doctor smiled well pleased.

Then came the hours of dire weakness and helplessness, of almost unconscious weariness, when life seemed too heavy a burden to be taken up again.

In the shaded light the nurse had found little difficulty at first in keeping out of the full view of the patient, but in the hours of convalescence which followed very gradually the invalid became conscious of a dark-eyed woman, with very red lips, who bent over, and nursed her with punctilious attention, ever ready at the slightest movement to smooth the pillow or hold the cooling drink to the thirsty lips.

To think was too hard work, but over Olwen's awakening brain there came a vision of a golden strand beside a blue sea, of waves that tossed and frothed like snow, of a crouching figure who held her hand and said, "I see a dark-eyed woman bending over you." Yes, here she was, but what was her name had not become clear to her, and then another vision rose before her—a leafy glade, a cuckoo calling, a youth and maiden sitting in the flickering shadows of the leaves, a flood of harmony around, a flood of happiness within their hearts; herself surely and—Gwil, and with a long wailing cry she called out "Gwil! oh, Gwil! where are you?"

At once the nurse was beside her. "What is it?" she asked. "Can I get you something?"

"Oh, no, nothing, thank you," Olwen answered, sinking back on her pillow dazed and bewildered. "Have I been very ill, then?" she asked.

"Yes, but you are better now—getting better every day," the nurse answered. "You must be quiet and do as I tell you, and you will soon be well."

"How soon?" said Olwen.

"Oh, in a month or so."

"I am in uncle's house!"

"Yes, of course you are, and where else in the world could you be better! Every comfort around you, and every luxury as soon as you are able to enjoy them. If you expect more you are greedy and want more than your share."

"I don't think I want anything—much," said the invalid wearily, "I am too tired to want anything."

"Oh, but you must begin to shake that off."

"How long have I been ill?"

"Well, about six weeks, it is three weeks since the fever turned, you are not getting on very quickly since then. There's a lucky girl you are to have kind relations. What are you looking at me so strangely for?" for Olwen's eyes were following the nurse's every movement, deep-set, wistful eyes that looked out of the pale wan face with an awakening wonder.

"Nurse, what is your name?"

"Why, Kitty Price, of course," she said with toss of her head, "you've been a long time finding it out. I thought you would know me at once."

"I am so stupid," said Olwen, pressing her forehead, "I think I must have known you but I couldn't remember your name: I wish I could understand it all. How is it you are here and nursing me?"

"Why, 'tis all plain," said Kitty Price. "You catch a fever, bad enough, eh? Your aunt sends for a nurse, and asks for a Welsh one, so I'm sent here, and I have brought you through it well. You have a good constitution, and you ought to be picking up quicker than you do. What is keeping you back, I wonder?"

"I think I am very slow and stupid," said Olwen, "but I am beginning to remember things clearly now, every day brings something fresh to my mind. Yes, I remember now where I met you last."

"You do, do you?"

"Yes, 'twas in the carrier's house by the woods of Coed du."

"Oh, was it, though?" said Kitty Price. "I met you once after that. Don't you remember at Llangethin?"

(To be continued.)

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OVERCROWDING IN LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the commencement of this month, the Railway Company has discontinued attaching additional carriages to trains coming from Virar, due probably to the plague season being over. The morning train leaving Virar at 8-8, which brings the bulk of passengers to Bombay, consists of 4 Third Class bogie carriages including the compartments reserved for females. These 4 carriages have to accommodate passengers from Virar to Bandra and Dadar. This morning when the train arrived at Bhyander there were in each compartment 14 to 15 passengers and at Borivli the passengers had to run about from one point to another in search of room. The suffering of the passengers, particularly owing to the hot season, can better be imagined than described. This is a perfect cruelty to passengers, and if people are prosecuted for inflicting cruelty to animals, I fail to understand why the Railway Company should not be dealt with in a similar manner. Of course it is impossible for a poor third class passenger to bring about such a prosecution against the Railway Company, but I think there is Government who is the "Mai Bap" of the poor and should therefore look into this matter. I hear that the Virar-Bhyander Railway Passengers Association has already submitted a memorial to the Railway Company, setting forth the grievances of the passengers including the overcrowding of the trains, but up to now no notice of this has been taken. I would advise this body to refer the matter to the Consulting Engineer for Railways in India.—Your etc.

A DAILY PASSENGER.

MR. TREE, in his speech, told stories of his German visit. He spoke of a high official of the German Court who expressed the greatest admiration for the performance of a comparatively small part by Mr Lyn Harding—that of a Russian Cavalry General in "The Red Lamp." He said, "What deep study and acute observation Mr. Lyn Harding must have brought to his remarkable study of that Cavalry Officer. I know the type well." "I told him," Mr. Tree added, "that I believed Mr. Lyn Harding had never set eyes on a Russian Cavalry Officer."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th May :—

Resumed consideration, with reference to item 5 of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Board, dated the 14th May, of the question of the grant of a compassionate allowance to the younger son of the late Mr. Bhynderker, Overseer.

The Chairman read the following regulation which obtains in the Municipal Corporation with regard to the grant of compassionate allowance to their servants :—

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

In case an officer or servant, who is a contributor under these regulations, shall die while in the Municipal service after he shall have completed five years' service, a compassionate allowance, not exceeding a gratuity calculated on the basis prescribed by clause (c) of regulation 15, shall be paid to or for the benefit of his widow and children, or in case he shall have left no widow or children, to or for the benefit of his parents, brothers and sisters, if any, if dependent on him for support.

In like manner in case a pensioner shall die before he shall have received full twelve months' pension, any balance of such pension up to twelve months shall be paid to or for the benefit of his widow and children, or in case he shall have left no widow or children, to or for the benefit of his parents, brothers and sisters, if any, if dependent on him for support.

Provided that the Corporation may grant a special compassionate allowance to any officer or servant who may have been permanently disabled or seriously injured in the discharge of his duties or in case he shall have been killed or shall have died of injuries or disease received or contracted in the discharge of his duties to the widow or children, or if he left no widow or children, to the parents, brothers and sisters (if any, of such officer or servant.

The granting or withholding, and if granted the amount of any such compassionate allowance as aforesaid shall (subject to the limit hereinafter prescribed) in every case be in the absolute discretion of the Corporation, whether the officer or servant was eligible to contribute or did contribute or not and whether in the latter case any compassionate allowance was payable or has been paid in respect of his service or not; but such special compassionate allowance shall in no case exceed twelve months' salary, calculated upon the basis of the average monthly salary of the officer or servant during the preceding five years of service.

The Chairman then proposed the following amended regulation under Section 91 (7) of the Act which was agreed to :—

Whenever in the execution of his duty any officer or servant of the Board is, owing to accident not caused by his own neglect or disobedience of orders, so seriously injured as to render him unfit for further service, the Board may grant him such compassionate allowance or gratuity as may seem to them proper on a consideration of the circumstances.

In the case of death as the result of such accident, the Board may grant to the surviving relatives or any or either of them at the discretion of the Board such gratuity as they may deem proper on consideration of the circumstances.

Provided that in no case shall a compassionate allowance under this regulation exceed one-half of the average salary of the officer or servent for the preceeding five years, nor shall any gratuity exceed 12 months' salary calculated upon the basis of the average monthly salary of the officer or servant during the preceding five years of service.

It was then resolved accordingly.

It was also resolved, in accordance with the above regulation, a gratuity of one year's salary of the late Mr. Bhynderker is sanctioned for the benefit of his younger son. The Chairman should be requested to consider and report as to how the amount can best be secured to this purpose only.

THE AGRIPADA POLICE SCHEME.

Considered, with reference to item 6 of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board, dated the 14th May, the following letter from Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors, dated the 25th May :—

AGRIPADA POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.

In returning the accompaniments to your letter of the 18th instant we have the honour to state that the new site being in the same locality as the site originally proposed, it is not in our opinion necessary for a new Scheme to be prepared, for the reasons stated in our letter of the 15th January last. It would be preferable that the resolution to be passed by the Board should be on the lines indicated in our letter of the 23rd January last, and we therefore enlose the draft of a Resolution prepared on these lines.

It was then resolved—

Resolution: The Board are of opinion that an improvement can be made in the Scheme as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4423 (General Department dated 11th August 1905, by the alterations proposed in the letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, No·2636, dated 3rd May 1907. The scheme is hereby altered accordingly, and the execution of the Scheme as so altered should be proceeded with on receipt of Government sanction to the increased expenditure. The revised plans and estimates (the latter amounting to Rs 92,486, are approved and should be submitted to Government for sanction.

THE BANDMANN THEATRE.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of 23rd April and of the 7th May, papers underlying Circular on the following letter, with accompaniment, from Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors, of the 8th May :—

We have the honour to forward you herewith a letter, dated 7th instant and signed by our clients the Trustees of the H. B. Wadia Fire Temple in the Girgaum Road, addressed to yourselves.

We trust that you will take our clients're presentation into your favourable consideration and that you will recognise the serious damage that will accrue to the Fire Temple, of which they are the Trustees, in the event of a theatre being erected in the immediate vicinity thereof.

We are to ask that your Board's reply to our clients' representation may be forwarded through us with as little delay as possible.

Letter, dated 7th May, from the Trustees of H. B. Wadia's Fire Temple to the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay improvement Trust.

We have the honour most respectfully to make the following representation to your Board, with the hope that the same will meet with favourable consideration.

(2) We are Trustees of the Funds and properties of the Wadia's Fire Temple, which Temple is situate at the junction of Princess Street and Girgaum Road, and which, as you are probably aware, is one of the two principal Fire Temples in Bombay of the Shahanshai sect of the Parsi community.

(3) We are informed that you have sanctioned the erection of a theatre or theatres on the Princess Road, and that plots Nos. 13 to 16 on the said street have been set out for the purpose.

(4) The site on which the theatre is proposed to be erected is in close proximity to the abovementioned Fire Temple, which is held in very high veneration and is daily frequented by hundreds of Parsis who attend there to offer prayers before the sacred fire and on certain days in the month the said Temple is visited by still larger numbers, and we apprehend that if a theatre is erected in the vicinity thereof a great nuisance will be caused and the feelings of persons frequenting the Fire Temple and of the Parsi community generally will be greatly hurt.

(5) We may mention that various religious ceremenies are performed in the said Fire Temple during the nights until the early morning and the ceremonies will be most seriously interfered with if a theatre is permitted to be erected in the vicinity of the temple.

(6) We think that we need hardly point out the serious character of the nuisance and annoyance which will be caused to the residents of the locality and to the Parsis frequenting the said Fire Temple and to the Anjuman Fire Temple which is also very near the Princess Street and which temple is also held in very great esteem among the Parsis.

(7) We are informed that a theatre was recently proposed to be erected near the Wellington Lines, but that the same was not allowed to be erected as various bodies having their institutions there protested against the erection of a theatre in their immediate vicinity.

(8) Under the above circumstances we have to ask that our representation may be taken into consideration and that your Board will not allow a theatre to be erected in close proximity to the Fire Temple of which we are the Trustees.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

Submitted letter from the Honorary Secretary of the Zarthoshti Anjuman Fire Temple, dated the 15th May, making a similar representation to the one from the Trustees of the Hormusji Bomanji Wadia's Fire Temple.

Submitted also a petition from Messrs. Rastamji Edulji Dastoor, Peshotan Sanjana and others, dated the 17th May protesting against the proposed erection of a theatre or theatres in the locality of their Fire Temple in and about Princess Street.

Read the following letter from Messrs. Little & Co., of the 28th May :—

We have the honour, under instructions of the Trustees of Wadia's Fire Temple, to remind you that since our clients' letters to you, dated, respectively, 7th and 8th instant, you by appointment met the Trustees of Wadia's Fire Temple and other residents on or near the site at Princess Road which has been mentioned as a possible site for a theatre.

2. We are instructed that on that occasion the Chairman said that a lease to Mr. Bandmann or to any other person for a theatre would only be a temporary lease for about 18 months, at the expiration of which time the lease would not be renewed but that the Improvement Trust would take back possession of the plots of land which might have been leased to Mr. Bandmann.

3. We are instructed that the Chairman was good enough to further state that the Trustees would obtain a covenant from Mr. Bandmann that the plays would be performed by his Company only, and that under no circumstances would he sublet or assign the premises either to a European or Native Theatrical Company for performing there, and that whenever he had a play there he would conclude the play by 12 o'clock at night.

4. Our clients must express their great regret that you have not decided to refuse to lease the site in question to Mr. Bandmann, considering that the site is so near to the Fire Temple and that the theatre, though in some respects unobjectionable, will no doubt attract outside noisy persons and will cause a nuisance in the neighbourhood, and will specially be a source of annoyance to our clients' Fire Temple. That the theatre will be highly undesirable from our clients' point of view is shown by the fact that a theatre, though proposed, was not allowed near the Wellington Lines or near buildings of a religious character in that neighbourhood.

5. Our clients submit that the Parsi community are entitled to as much consideration as the inhabitants of Wellington Lines and that the Parsis generally do seriously protest against the proposal now in question.

6. Our clients suggest that the Trustees have still time to reconsider this matter, and they hope that the decision will be as favourable to them as it was to those who protested in the case above referred to.

7. Our clients hope you will be kind enough to place this letter before to-day's meeting.

After discussion the Chairman read the following draft reply to the Trustees of the H. B. Wadia's Fire Temple to be submitted through Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors:—

"I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your representation, dated 7th instant, in which you state that you are informed that the Board of this Trust have sanctioned the erection of a theatre or theatres on plots Nos. 13-16, Princess Street, and for reasons given request that this may not be allowed.

I am to point out that your information is incorrect and to forward herewith a copy of excerpt from the Proceedings of the Board, dated 23rd April, 1907, relating to this matter, from which you will see that on the application of one Mr. Nowroji Dhunjibhoy, the Board have merely resolved to allow the persons who bids highest at the sale of these plots by auction to erect a theatre there (which will be subject to the Board's conditions and regulations) should he so desire. There is thus no certainty that a permanent theatre will ever be erected there.

I am next to say that the Board, having given your representation very full and careful consideration, are not prepared to modify their Resolution, for they are of opinion that the objections raised in your representations are, to a great extent at least, untenable, having regard to the situation of the plot in relation to the Fire Temple.

Your representation, I am to remark, refers to plots 13-16, but I am to inform you that the Board have more recently, but before the receipt of your representation, granted the use of plots 17-19 to Mr. Bandmann for a period not exceeding 2 years for the purpose of a temporary theatre, pending the erection of a permanent structure which he contemplates building. The Board recognise that in certain circumstances this might possibly become a source of annoyance to the frequenters of the Fire Temple, and accordingly I am to say that they propose to offer to Mr. Bandmann the use of plots 13-16 for this purpose in lieu of plots 17-19, an exchange which they understand will be acceptable to Mr. Bandmann.

This will postpone for 2 years the question of a permanent theatre being erected there, during which time it can be ascertained whether any real nuisance is caused, and it will, at the same time enable the Board's arrangement with Mr. Bandmann to be carried out with a minimum of possible present annoyance.

Under this arrangement plots 17-19 will be reserved for shops, offices, or residential purposes only.

I am to express the hope that this solution will commend itself to you as the most satisfactory under the circumstances."

The Chairman having proposed that the letter as drafted should be issued, Mr. Wacha proposed the following amendment which was seconded by Mr. Gamadia :—

"That it is undesirable to lease any vacant sites in Princess Street either permanently or temporarily for the purpose of a theatre."

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's original proposition having then been put to the vote was carried.

It was accordingly resolved :—

Resolution.—The reply proposed by the Chairman should be sent to the Trustees of H. B. Wadia's Fire Temple, through Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, and a copy thereof should be sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Zartboshti Anjuman Fire Temple and to Messrs. Rastamji Edulji Dastoor and others.

A REMARKABLE recovery of a valuable ring has just been made by a young lady living at Ryde, the daughter of Captain R. Alexander. Two years ago, while she was staying with relations in the New Forest, the ring slipped off her finger as she was patting a horse in the stable. A thorough search proving fruitless, the article was looked upon as lost. A day or two ago, however, Miss Alexander received the ring back from her cousin. It appears that it had been discovered in a field where ploughing operations had taken place, and inquiries by the agriculturist who found it as to its value led to its identification.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without fostering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zum-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 11th June, 1907.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CULINARY REVOLUTION.

"A Guide to Modern Cookery," by M. Escoffier, the renowned chef of the Carlton Hotel, is more than an excellent culinary text-book. It is the record of a shrewd observer of the drastic changes that have swept over the English festal board during the last few years. M. Escoffier himself is largely responsible for the culinary revolution, and in place of the complicated and heavy menus, which would be unwelcome to the hyper-critical appetites of the day, he has devised lighter and daintier creations. Novelty is the cry of the age, and M. Escoffier, from the vantage ground of the Carlton kitchen, tells us that it is an exceedingly common mania among people of inordinate wealth to exact incessantly new, or so-called new, dishes. "What feats of ingenuity," he writes with feeling, "have we not been forced to perform at times in order to meet our customers wishes? Those only who have had charge of a large modern kitchen can tell the tale." Personally, I have ceased counting the nights spent in the attempt to discover new combinations. . . . Yet, the chef who has had the felicity to succeed in turning out an original and skilful preparation approved by his public and producing a vogue, cannot, even for a time, claim the monopoly of his secret discovery or derive any profit therefrom. The painter, sculptor, writer, and musician are protected by law. So are inventors. But the chef has absolutely no redress from plagiarism on his work; on the contrary, the more the latter is liked and appreciated, the more will people clamour for his recipes." Above all M. Escoffier would have us know that the task of the chef is no sinecure. Take the initial drawing up of the menu, for instance. After forty years' experience as a chef, during which time he has been responsible for thousands of menus, he states that the setting up of a presentable menu is rarely accomplished without lengthy labour and much thought.

THE MODERN DINNER.

Regarding the dinner itself, M. Escoffier, speaking with the voice of authority, has much that is interesting to say. The hors d'oeuvres, he asserts most emphatically, should only form part of a meal that does not comprise soup. That is to say, they should be served at luncheon only, but not at dinner. Restaurants a lacarte, he admits, deliberately deviate from this rule, and the author of "Modern Cookery" tells us why. The use of hors d'oeuvres is found expedient if only as a means of whiling away the customer's time during the preparation of the various dishes that may have been ordered. Cold hors d'oeuvres, in a word, he condemns as quite unnecessary for a dinner, as counter to the dictates of common sense and prejudicial to the flavour of the soup that follows. The custom of serving cold hors d'oeuvres at lunch, however, is not only traditional but indispensable. The savoury has no friend in M. Escoffier, and the English custom of serving the savoury after the ices is, in his opinion, a gastronomical heresy. If fish, meats, and fowl remains are eaten after delicate entremets and ices, the subtle flavour of the latter is destroyed by the violent seasoning of the savoury. The advice of the Carlton chef is, therefore, to place the savoury before the entremets if it must be included, but he adds that a good dinner is complete without it.

THE PRINCESS STREET THEATRE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman and Trustees of the City Improvement Trust by Mr. Shapurji Nowroji Guzder :—

Dear Sirs :—I have the honour to draw your attention to my letter to the Secretary

BY THE WAY.

THE NEW GRESHAM PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.

Dr. F. M. Sandwith, who has delivered his inaugural lecture as Gresham Professor of Medicine, has had a most adventurous career for a physician. As a young surgeon he joined the ambulance in the Turko-Servian War of 1876, and served under Baker Pasha during the brilliant retreat across the Rhodope Mountains. Since then he has seen prolonged service in Egypt—on the climate and diseases of which he is a leading authority—and he was, until recently, consulting physician to the Khedive. Professor Sandwith is a kinsman of the new Rector of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, and married his cousin, a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Humphry Sandwith, of Kars.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AND THE ENGLISH.

Mr. William Le Queux, in the new number of "Printers' Pie"—which is full of good things—tells of his acquaintance with Royalties. The King of Italy, he says, for England and the English entertains the warmest regard. "I like to see the English in Italy," he declared to me one afternoon as I was sitting with him in his private cabinet, "and I do all I can to facilitate their travel, and to induce them to take residences here." The King seeks recreation in fiction. "I often read English novels at night," he says, "I like those with a real good plot which you cannot unravel to the end."

KING PETER OF SERVIA.

For King Peter of Servia, with whom he is also on terms of friendship, Mr. Le Queux has a very good word to say: A more courteous, sincere, and kindly-mannered monarch does not exist in Europe. . . . I know full well how he is exerting himself, by every means in his power, for the prosperity, strength, and well-being of the country over which he was, three years ago called suddenly to rule. He knows the shortcomings of Servia and the Servian people, but, according to Mr. Le Queux, he "is striving for ever to introduce reforms, to promote good relations with the Powers, and with his neighbours especially, and to reinstate Servia in the confidence of Europe."

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN BAKER.

Sir Benjamin Baker, whose death has been announced, was knighted for his services as joint engineer of the Forth Bridge. The fixing of the huge cantilevers and their behaviour while unfinished in heavy gales called for Sir Benjamin's constant presence. During the fierce storms which tore along the Forth Estuary, he would leave his lath-and-plaster houses on the Hawes Brae and venture on to the wind-swept platforms perched high in the air to observe how the cantilever limbs withstood the blasts. Such expeditions he undertook night and day in bad weather, and often he had to hold on for dear life at unfenced portions of the bridge. Sir Benjamin designed the Forth Bridge to withstand a wind pressure which no meteorologist ever recorded, but the Edinburgh newspapers were less optimistic, and for some months after its opening, sent reporters out by stealth to note how it stood against the gale.

ALFRED DE VIGNY.

The latest French author to be honoured with a monument in Paris is Alfred de Vigny. At one time he was regarded as the leader of the Romantic Movement, though Victor Hugo, his junior by some years, gradually superseded him in that capacity. His best-known works are probably his plays, "Cinq Mars" and "Chatterton," in which Marie Dorval achieved a remarkable success. The author fell in love with the actress, and his relations with her form one of the most famous love-stories of the Romantic circle. She was unfaithful to him, and his wounded heart expressed his indignation in the bitter "Colères de Samson," in which, of course, Marie Dorval figures as Delilah. Alfred de Vigny was married to an Englishwoman.

FAMOUS SONS OF B. N. C.

Apropos of Mr. Labouchere's paternal interest in the Province of Canterbury, its Cathedral organisation, and the welfare of all those whom that organisation affects, there is reassurance in remembering that the Dean has long since, in several different fields, established his reputation as one of the hardest and most conscientious workers of his time. At Oxford, he belonged to Brazenose, the College of Henry Hart Milman, Dean of St. Paul's, and [illegible] of Brighton. He was the only B. N. C. [illegible] of the time whom Heber, another [illegible] whose worthies, had occasion to discourage from reading more than ten hours a day. Before becoming Principal of King's College, Dr. Wace was bracketed by Delane with the present Lord Courtney as the most inexhaustible and indefatigable of *Times* leader writers.

TWIN PLOTS.

Not a contemporary monarch in Europe has averted contact with the possibility of death; King Alfonso, the youngest of them all, has been perhaps nearest of any of them to a violent end. The King of Italy has been no exception. The wanton savagery which prompted the murder of his father, generally as well beloved a ruler as Europe can flatteringly seen, serves as a constant reminder that the throne to which cruel violence opened the way untimely might be vacated by crime as insensate. Last year, King Victor was in his way to Ancona to perform a mission of mercy. By some happy accident the authorities on the track of a plot to slay him. In a barber's shop were found explosives enough to shatter every throne in Europe, and, ready made, were three terrible bombs. They were meant for use against the King. Three weeks later in the same town, on the eve of the King and Queen's arrival, a similar discovery was made in a village on the outskirts of the town. The bombs had been prepared, with which it had been intended to blow up the royal train as it entered Ancona. Both sets of bombs were of the same pattern, and all the evidence pointed to the existence of a wide-spread plot to destroy the royal couple whose errand was one entitling them to the gratitude of all their subjects.

SOME DISTINGUISHED SIGN-PAINTERS.

Colonel Healey, C.M.G., who, we understand, has painted the sign of the Swan Inn, at Rayne, Essex, has followed every distinguished predecessors in this humble field of art. Mr. Frith, the veteran R. A., has a very clear memory of painting the sign-board for a Lancashire inn called The Pilgrim. "My friend Augustus Egg," he says, "painted one side of the sign, and I the other. Egg's pilgrim was knocking at one side of the sign, on which a door was limned; on the reverse my pilgrim was leaving the hostelry refreshed, thankfully casting his eyes heavenward." Many years ago two other famous Academicians, Messrs. Leslie and Hodgson, while on a fishing expedition at Wargrave-on-Thames, devoted their leisure to repainting the sign-board of the George and Dragon, the hostelry at which they were staying. Hodgson picturing the Saint refreshing himself from a tankard of the landlady's best "October." "Old Crome" once exercised his skill on the sign of the Sawyers' Inn, at Norwich; George Morland was the artist of a Cricketers' sign at Chertsey; and, we believe, a small Surrey inn boasts a clever painting of the Fox and Pelican, by Mr. Walter Crane.

O NIGHT OF JUNE.

Sleep-reft, blasphemous I lie,—
O night of June, heavy with rain unshed,
The Punkah creaking o'er my fevered head,
Three o'the night, with just a hint of gray,
The dismal herald of the dismal day,

At whose command some six hours hence
I shall be hustled with my tale of bricks,
Turning them out, strawless, half-baked,
And yet the best I can;
Intent to find, what Pir Bux had in mind,
When he sat down with that old bill of his

And wrote that fifty for the seventy-five!
And Oh! the twisting of the truth!
The long insisting on the obvious!
The brazen sun without,
The brazen lie within!

How long? How long? In six weeks I shall feel
The leaping of the monsoon-vexed keel,
What joy to take
The memories of these parched hours
And fling them wholesale to the exulting waves,
Bombay-wards—in our wake!

R. C.—in the *Pioneer*.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Jhansi, Shankerdyal Tewari Butcherkhana Dadabhoy Sorabji ki Chal; Calcutta, Tewari care of Johns Co., Agents Office Fort Bombay; Wadi G. I. P., Mrs. Hind Sardar Hotel Apollo Bunder; Kharchi (Moore), E. C. Moore Frere Temperance Hotel; Jaitapur through Rajapur (Big.), Mahadeo Soma Powar Parsbi Petta Kalli Khatgne Mala; Karachi City, Haji Khairmah mosad Haji Faizoo Sonara care of Musafirkhana Kamoo Ebrahim Ismail Habibe Musafirkhana; Poona G. I. P., Aklanowany, Paydhony; Gondal B. G. J. P., Barakhana Amercband Take Street; Barnapa, Jagan nath Parachand; Mansima O. R., Debidin care of Doctor Kooverjee Mulcobhobital Uchamanbari; Dhandhuka, Jaimjee Anandji Gayewadi Kalbadevi Road; Harmal (Beng.) Tajudin Mahomedsaheb care of Masjid Telegraph Office; Cawapore, F. Bonlis.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is conceivable that the man in the street should be perplexed with the remarkable, rapid and accurate shooting which is being made in this year's naval gunnery tests. The results of the heavy and light Q.-F. gunlayers' tests in the Atlantic and Channel Fleets, and the marvellous performance of the cruiser "Kent" on the China Station in rapid loading and good marksmanship, have brought us a request from a correspondent for some enlightenment as to the circumstances and conditions governing the tests. It is true that "the results are not those which would probably be obtained in war"; indeed, the Admiralty, previous to the commencement of this year's firings, called particular attention to the importance of ships taking advantage of the most favourable conditions especially as regards light. This, however, was only fair, having regard to the more exacting conditions laid down by increasing the range and reducing the dimensions of the scoring area on the target. The gunlayrs' test, as distinct from battle practice, is purely one of skill combined with rapidity of fire, and when due allowance is made for the favouring conditions of light and wind, the conditions, as amended, give a fairly approximate idea on what might be expected of "The man behind the gun" in the sterner realities for which the training is undertaken. My correspondent, who signs himself "One of the Public," is particularly desirous of learning how it is possible to detect and register hits at the rate of 12·7 per minute made from the "Kent's" 3-pounders. The answer to this is that concurrently with increased range and rapid loading high-powered telescopes have been introduced for gun-sighting. The magnifying power of the telescopes now used for this purpose is seven times greater than that of the glasses which did service until quite recently, and enable even dimples on a face to be seen with ease at 2,400 yards. The gunlayers' test is practising in peace what would be required in war, and among the determining factors of success, rapidity and accuracy of fire hold the foremost place. This is the *raison d'etre* of the supreme importance of cultivating the art of gunnery.

EMPLOYMENT FOR NAVAL PENSIONERS.

It is gratifying to note that the Admiralty have at last realised, to a larger degree than heretofore, their responsibilities in regard to finding employment for naval pensioners and reservists: so far as that is compatible with the interests of the public service. When the reductions in the dockyards, now happily concluded, first commenced, it is a sorry spectacle to see that old naval men were among the first to be discharged. A limited number only were allowed to remain in each department of the yard, and no further entry of naval men has taken place, even though vacancies have occured by the ordinary process of wastage. The reasons given for this action were in the main sound, but they were carried to extreme lengths. That there should be no serious dislocation in the national and naval establishments at such a critical moment as the outbreak of a naval war, was a reasonable and commendable end to compass; but that to attain this end it was necessary to reduce the employment of naval pensioners and naval reservists to the point to which it has been carried is a very debatable proposition. The Army Council has not found it necessary to carry this policy to such lengths as the Admiralty, although they have had a later experience of what is likely to happen in the way of dislocation, by withdrawing Reservists on the outbreak of war, than the authorities at Whitehall. In any case, my Lords are now considering the point of employing more naval men in the naval establishments, permanantly than at present; and I am told that the principal officers at each dockyard have been called upon to forward their opinion on the matter, and there is likely to be an increase in consequence.

THE SCYLLA.

The "Scylla" is being rushed forward at Chatham with a view of ensuring that this vessel shall put in an early appearance in the West Indies. The "Scylla" is a sister ship to the "Indefatigable" and "Brilliant," which are both already stationed among the Windward and Leeward Islands, with a repairing base at Bermuda. The complements of these vessels have a large proportion of marines, and the "Scylla" will carry a like complement. With these three vessels together we shall once more have a squadron approaching in tonnage the old West Indian Squadron; for, although the command was a larger one formerly, yet for a large part of the year there were two or three vessels in North American waters engaged in the Newfoundland fishery patrol. The addition of yet another vessel of this description, commanded by a commodore, with headquarters at Jamaica, would meet the needs of these waters, and do something to prevent any more Swettenham and American-Admiral incidents, as it would likewise tend to counteract influences which are undoubtedly at work in more than one town in our West India possessions. With four vessels appropriated to the islands the loss of one at the repairing base would not leave the station without effective patrol, as it still will be with one ship at Bermuda, and may be another with her machinery partly dismantled for repair in a West India port; while, yet another may be on the Banks of Newfoundland. The erratic visits of the training-ship Cruiser Squadron hardly count in this connection.

THE NEW FIELD ARMY.

The new organisation of the Regular Field Army at Home, in accordance with the Special Army Order of January 1st, has come on into force. Already, some changes had been made, but, of course, the war organisation cannot be complete until the Territorial Army and Reserve Forces Bill has become law and the Special Contingent is a reality. The new arrangement is to give one cavalry division of four brigades and six infantry divisions, as well as Army troops and the troops for a line of communications, provisionally reckoned to cover 150 miles. The cavalry division will not, of course, be brought into existence as such until the Army is mobilised and the corresponding organisation in peace is its four brigades. The ultimate purpose is to increase the mobility of the mounted force for strategical purposes to operate under the direct orders of the Army commander. The infantry division under the new constitution will amount approximately to half the strength of an army corps but the deficiencies have to be made good by adding a proportion of men whose functions, it is assumed, can be performed by soldiers who do not require the continuous training considered necessary for combatants. The whole of the artillery will be attached to the divisions, of which there are two at Aldershot, except the Horse Artillery for the mounted troops. The Divisional Artillery will thus include three brigades of the new guns, one brigade (two batteries) of field howitzers, and one heavy battery, while the increase in the ammunition required is to be provided by an addition to the number of wagons with the batteries and brigade ammunition columns, and by substituting divitional ammunition columns in place of the former ammunition parks. In regard to the Engineer services, the changes will be mostly in relation to the telegraph and bridging units, the former being much developed, whilst two field companies with each division will be provided with bridging equipment for small crossings, and larger bridges are to be constructed by the bridging trains, which will be brought up to supplement the field Companies.

NEW TABLES ISSUED.

In connection with this reorganisation, the necessary Field Army Tables and War establishments have been issued, and we have already given full particulars of them, discussing some questions that have arisen. Details of the Field Army Tables will be found in our issue of April 6. The complete strength upon mobilisation is to be 136,159 of all ranks, forming the Cavalry Division, the six Infantry Divisions, and the Army troops with 156 guns, 168 machine guns, 62,216 horses and 7,938 vehicles. The troops for the line of communications are to absorb 16,406 of all ranks, and the total is thus over 166,000, with 69,464 horses, the 456 guns of the field units, and 8,881 vehicles. These numbers have, of course, to be completed by the new Special Contingent. It is estimated that at the depots and elsewhere it will be necessary to have 2,671 officers and 74,918 of other ranks to maintain the strength of the Field Army for six months. All the details have been worked out by the General Staff, and the details which we gave on April 6th showivery completely the organisation and numerical establishments that are intended. The bringing into effect of the scheme on Wednesday last was in a sense nominal, because the work of reconstitution is in progress, and no complete preparations can be made for mobilisation until the troops to complete the War establishments have been trained and organised. The greatest credit is due to the staff for the systematic manner in which the reconstitution is being conducted, and for the care and skill which have been devoted to the preparation of these Field Army Tables and establishments.

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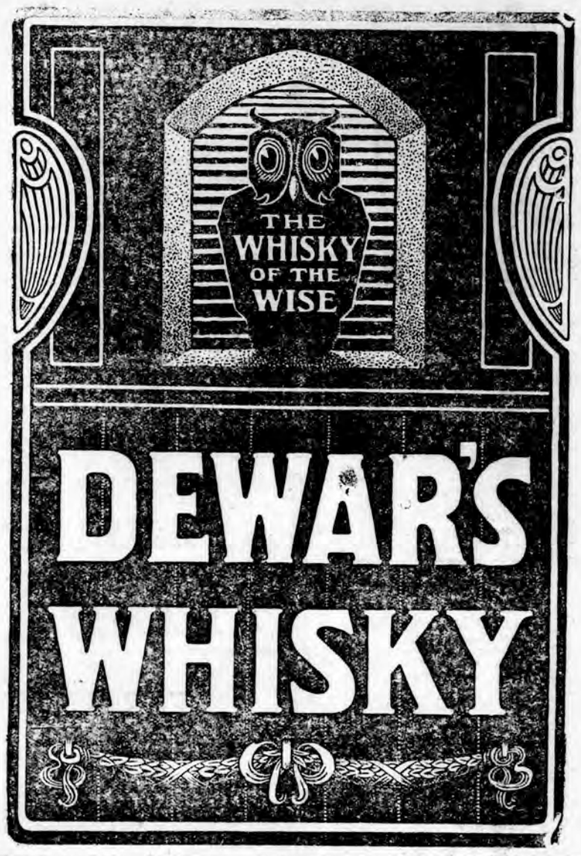

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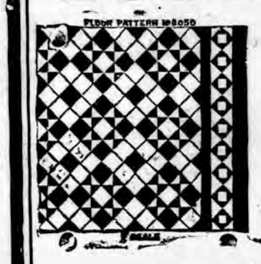

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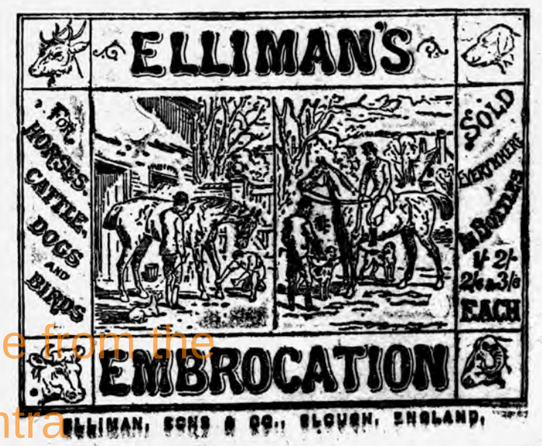

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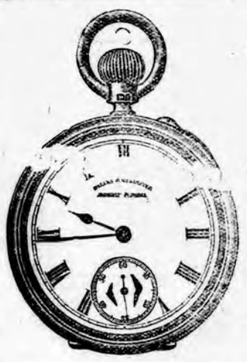

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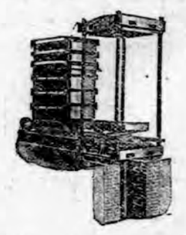

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